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The Literary Digest

for January 12, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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chicken-pox.—"H. A. M.," Springfield, Mass.—This is the correct spelling. The ailment was so called because of a fancied but erroneous idea that the eruptions resembled chick-pease. The Middle English spelling of the *chick* in this word was *chiche*, and this was adopted from the Old French, but in the 13th century, the form changed to *cice*, and in the 16th to *ciche*. The French forms correspond to the Italian *cece*, and all are ultimately traced from the Latin *cicer*, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Nowhere in the Lexicographer's records does he find *chequen*, *chiquen*, or *ciquen*.

feuilleton.—"R. C.," Chicago, Ill.—This term is defined: "(F.) The part of a French newspaper that is devoted to light literature, serial stories, or criticism: usually at the foot of the page and separated from the general news by a dividing-line; also, an article or tale so printed."

lb., lbs.—"J. C. L.," New York City.—The abbreviation *lb.*, used for *pound* and correctly derived from the Latin *libra*, derives its plural form *lbs.* from the Spanish and Portuguese *libra, libras*. In early English usage, *lb.* was used as the abbreviation for *pound* as long ago as 1390. The *lbs.* form, from the Spanish and Portuguese, did not come into use until two centuries later when the English and the Spanish were on a friendly footing through the marriage of Mary Tudor to Philip of Spain in 1554. Prior to this, *li.* was used as a plural in the various English Rolls.

palindrome.—"G. H. W.," Oakland, Calif.—A *palindrome* is a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same whether the letters composing it are taken in direct or in reverse order, as the answer attributed to Napoleon when asked whether he could have invaded England: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." Another familiar example is the pithy speech in which the first man is alleged to have introduced himself (in English) to the first woman: "Madam, I'm Adam."

Turkish Towel.—"I. J. C.," New York City.—The word *Turkish* has been applied to different things, excluding peoples and speech, since 1644. *Turkish towels* were first exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, held at South Kensington, and opened from the 1st of May until the 15th of November. At this Exhibition there were 6,566 foreign exhibitors. They figured in the Second Section of the Catalog of the Exhibition, No. 3,648. Twenty years later, the *Turkish towel* was described by Caulfeild and Saward in their "Dictionary of Needlework" (p. 504) as: "Cotton cloth having a long nap, cut or uncut."

The March of Recovery

Power sales in 1934 by privately and publicly owned electric companies are estimated at 70,730,000,000 kilowatt-hours against 65,753,608,000 kilowatt-hours sold in 1933, a gain of virtually 5,000,000,000 units, or about 7.6 per cent., figures compiled, on the basis of partial returns, by the Edison Electric Institute have revealed.

The pick-up in retail sales was reflected in November figures of advertising linage for seventy-seven leading cities. Store copy totaled 93,798,000 lines, an increase of 9,625,000 lines, or 11.4 per cent. over November, 1933, the magazine *Advertising Age* has reported.

A decrease occurred in the number of business failures in the country for the five days ended December 27, with a total of 207, compared with 219 in the preceding week, and 231 two weeks previously. A year ago the number was 229, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

World production of steel-ingots and castings in 1934 was 79,778,000 gross tons, a 20 per cent. increase over the 66,171,000 tons of 1933, the magazine *Steel* has announced. The record production of 117,980,000 tons was made in 1929.

Savings-accounts in New York City and New York State reached new high levels in 1934, while the aggregate amount for the city approached the all-time high attained two years ago. In the city the number of accounts exceeded 4,800,000, indicating a 32 per cent. increase in five years. For the entire State they aggregated 6,000,000, according to figures supplied by the Savings Banks Association of New York.

Car-loadings on all Class 1 railroads in 1934 were approximately 7 per cent. ahead of 1933, and 10 per cent. above those in 1932, the Association of American Railroads has reported.

Incandescent lamps sold in the United States during 1934 approximated 645,000,000, including 376,000,000 large lamps, and 269,000,000 miniature ones, John Listen, of the General Electric Company, has disclosed.

A record-breaking twelve months' increase of $4,010,000,000 in the monetary gold stock of the United States to an all-time peak of $8,233,000,000 at the end of 1934 was reported in preliminary figures made public at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Contributors to This Issue

Arthur N. Chamberlin formerly was Managing Editor of the New York City Police Department's magazine *Spring 3100*. He also has been on the staffs of the New York *Times*, *World*, *Herald Tribune*, with foreign press-bureaus, and is a frequent contributor to leading periodicals. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, and is forty-one years old.

George Trevor is a sports-writer for the New York *Sun* who specializes in amateur sports. He was born in Cooperstown, New York, in 1892, was graduated from Yale in 1915, and has since been a journalist.

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7. Hoffman's **PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR BUSINESS MEN**—How to speak persuasively, convincingly, effectively, to one man or a hall-full $3.00

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest January 12, 1935

Security of Our People First—Roosevelt

President Proposes Work and Insurance Programs in General Message to Congress; Budget Message Asks Huge Appropriation for Jobs

SECURITY—economic security for the average American — was the theme of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the state of the Union.

"The security of the men, women and children of the nation," he said, "remains our first and continuing task, and in a very real sense every major legislative enactment of this Congress should be a component part of it."

His principal proposal was sweeping. It was that every one of the 3,500,000 employable bread-winners now on Federal relief rolls be taken off them and put to work at a living wage on socially useful jobs.

Acme

The President delivering his message to the Seventy-Fourth Congress. On the dais, Vice President Garner and Speaker Byrns

The President's general message was delivered to Congress on January 4, a few days before he submitted his message on the budget.

On the previous day, January 3, this Seventy-Fourth Congress, the first chosen since the New Deal began, met, swore in new members and prepared for business. It is overwhelmingly Democratic. Hence, Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, the Democratic nominee, was elected Speaker of the House. Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama, the new Democratic floor leader, will help him to guide the President's legislative program into law. Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, as Republican floor leader, will captain the opposition.

In the Senate, where Vice President John N. Garner will be the Presiding Officer, the Democratic floor leader will be Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Republican floor leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

A newly adopted rule will help Administration lieutenants in the House to bury unwanted bills in committee. Hitherto, the petition of 145 members compelled the House to vote on whether a bill should be forced out of committee and onto the floor for action. Hereafter, the petition of 218 members will be necessary.

Deciding to deliver his general message in person, President Roosevelt spoke from the dais in the House before a joint session of the Senators and Representatives. Packed galleries emphasized the importance of the occasion. So did the flood-lights hanging from the ceiling and the batteries of sound cameras which lined the walls. Radio networks carried the address throughout the country.

Distinctly evolutionary rather than revolutionary in tone, it was nevertheless one of the President's more liberal utterances. "We have undertaken a new order of things," he said, "yet we progress toward it under the framework and in the spirit and intent of the American Constitution." He stressed the soundness of the profit motive and the ability of some to earn more than others. But at the same time he called for great social changes. "We have not weeded out the over-privileged and we have not effectively lifted up the under-privileged," he said. "Both of these manifestations of injustice have retarded happiness."

He defined three broad objectives for Congress to keep in mind—security for our people against the major vicissitudes of life, such as illness and unemployment; "the security of decent homes," and, finally, "the security of a livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live."

"I am now ready," he said, "to submit to the Congress a broad program designed ultimately to establish all three of these factors of security—a program which because of many lost years will take many future years to fulfil."

Boldly, he approached the first objective —security against life's hazards. In a few days, he said, he would send to Congress definite recommendations which would cover "the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old-age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made."

The first practical steps toward the two other objectives, decent homes and assured livelihoods, could be made, he thought, through his program for putting people to work.

Work instead of direct Federal relief; jobs instead of Federal doles—these were his proposals. "The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief," he said; this "giving of cash, of market baskets." For "continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber."

There are about 5,000,000 unemployed now on Federal relief rolls, he pointed out. Before the depression, about 1,500,000 of these—"unemployables," unable to main-

High Points of the Messages

On the State of the Union

"No wise man has any intention of destroying . . . the profit motive."

Recommendations will be made on unemployment and old-age insurance and on "benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care."

"Work must be found for able-bodied but destitute workers."

Virtually "all emergency public works shall be united in a single new and greatly enlarged plan."

"Agricultural adjustment . . . should continue."

On the Budget

The budget for the fiscal year 1936 "balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed."

"Estimated expenditures . . . total . . . $8,520,000,000 . . . receipts $3,992,000,000. The deficit . . . will amount to $4,528,000,000 . . . the national debt . . . to $34,239,000,000."

"I recommend that $4,000,000,000 be appropriated . . . principally for giving work."

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tain themselves independently—used to be cared for by welfare efforts in their own communities. They must be cared for in that fashion hereafter, too, he said. He will help local agencies to get the means to carry this burden.

But he believes it is up to the Federal Government to provide for the remaining 3,500,000 employable people on relief. He would do so by giving them jobs under a greatly enlarged public-works program embracing slum-clearance, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, road-building, grade-crossing elimination, and so on.

For Useful Work

All work undertaken should be permanently useful, he suggested. Salaries should be larger than the present direct doles but not large enough to rival the salaries of private industry. Projects should be planned so as to compete with business as little as possible. Finally, the program should be tapered off as rapidly as the workers are offered positions with private employers.

As to the sums necessary to finance this huge public-works program, the President assured his hearers that they would be "within the sound credit of the Government."

The message dealt only briefly with foreign affairs. General international relationships outside our borders have not improved, the President said, but he added: "There is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful."

He did not mention the World Court, tho next day he called a conference to speed our adherence to it. Nor did he mention the bonus, already a lively issue in Congress, perhaps because, earlier in the week, in a letter to the commander of a Texas American Legion Post, he had come out squarely against cashing the veterans' adjusted service certificates. On other subjects—revision of the NIRA, regulation of transportation and of utilities, crime prevention, *et cetera*—he promised to inform Congress of his ideas later on. But he did not dwell on them. This was, primarily, a security message, concerned with providing what the President calls "the three types of security which constitute as a whole an American plan for the American people."

Relief Continues, Meanwhile

Some months must elapse before his huge public-works program can be put into effect and direct Federal relief can be abandoned. Hence, in his budget message this week, he recommended that Congress make about $900,000,000 available for the usual forms of relief work, which will be carried on meanwhile.

This sum already has been appropriated but has not yet been allotted. No new appropriation will be necessary for the present fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 1935. In fact, the government debt at the end of the present fiscal year probably will be about $800,000,000 less than the President a year ago predicted it would be. On June 30, according to the latest estimates, it will amount to about $31,000,000,000, as compared with about $27,000,000,000 a year earlier.

Public interest in this second message centered on the budget for the fiscal year 1936, which begins July 1.

Would the President attempt to balance the budget for the fiscal year 1936, as a year ago he planned to do? Would he recommend new taxes to help balance it?

The answer to both questions is "No." Despite the degree of recovery achieved, he said, "we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained." He pointed out, however, that he was submitting a budget for the 1936 fiscal year "which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed." Such deficit as occurs, he said, "will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to reemploy those who now are without work."

As for new taxes, he does not consider it advisable to propose any for the fiscal year 1936. He does, however, propose that Congress extend miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes which were scheduled to expire this year and that it maintain the current rates of certain taxes which were scheduled to be reduced.

How Budget Is Divided

Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1936, he estimated, will total about $8,520,000,000, including sums to retire previously contracted debt—in other words, will total about as much as in the present fiscal year. Of this sum, about $4,000,000,000 will finance the Government's normal operations. The rest will be spent for recovery and relief. Incidentally, expenditures for national defense will be increased about $180,000,000 over those for the fiscal year 1935.

Government receipts for the fiscal year 1936, including the processing taxes which the Government collects but returns to the farmers, will be about $200,000,000 greater than the present year's, he estimated. They will total approximately $3,992,000,000. He expects that improved business will help to fatten Federal revenues.

The deficit for the fiscal year 1936 he estimated at $4,528,000,000, about $300,000,000 less than that for the present fiscal year. And at the end of the next fiscal year, on June 30, 1936, the Government debt will stand at $34,239,000,000. "But this increase," the President said, "will be due solely to continued relief of unemployment." Despite his spending program, he is convinced that "the excellent credit of the Government will be maintained."

If business should improve rapidly, and thus absorb many of the unemployed, the President's work program might cost less than is now expected. Meantime, he recommended in his budget message that "$4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

Naturally, the President's general message, on the state of the Union, evoked editorials in virtually every American newspaper. Naturally, too, editors tended to divide on the message roughly according to their political sympathies.

Press Comment

Thus the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) said: "The nation, we believe, would have been happier if there had been about it all an atmosphere of greater restraint."

And the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind. Rep.) also, agreeing with the social and humanitarian purpose of substituting jobs for doles, added: "Whether it can be done, on the scale and within the time which Mr. Roosevelt has in mind, may be accepted as a hope—but with reserve."

Of those newspapers which regard themselves as neither Republican nor Democratic, but as Independent, some were cordial toward the message, while others noted exceptions to it.

"The President has decided upon the most attractive but also the most expensive and most complicated method of meeting the relief problem," said the Chicago *Daily News*.

"A new and serious problem of financing relief is to be dumped on the doorsteps of the State and local governments," said the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

But the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* thought: "It was a memorable message. It will echo through the country and profoundly influence Congress."

The Baltimore *Sun* was one of the few papers with Democratic leanings to object to the President's job program. "Facing the great pool of unemployment," it said, "Mr. Roosevelt would have done better to have provided for direct relief, in conjunction with the States. The cost would have been less."

"Admirable State Paper"

But the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) considered the message "an admirable state paper," and the Hartford, Connecticut, *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thought it should strengthen public confidence.

"Between the lines advocated by the more conservative upon one side, and extremists upon the other, he has chosen a middle course which seems to be dictated both by the logic of events and by the judgment of a wise mind," the latter paper declared.

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How the Press "Covers" Hauptmann Trial

Four Hundred Newspaper Men, With Scores of Cameramen, Telegraphers, and Radio Reporters, Take Possession of Flemington—Daily Wire Wordage Expected to Reach 2,500,000

EVEN the stolid carpenter on trial for his life in the dingy little second-floor court-room at Flemington, New Jersey, smiled when a talesman confessed that he had never heard of the case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnaping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.

There can be few like him to-day. A million words went out over the wires that enmesh the century-old court-house to tell the world that the proceedings were off to a fast start and that ten jurors had been chosen on the first day. Ironically, the next morning New York newspapers which had made the most elaborate arrangements for court coverage in history, were forced to relegate the Hauptmann trial to second place on the front page when a freighter rammed the steamer *Lexington* and sent her to the bottom of the East River just north of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Wide World

In the Union Hotel at Flemington is one of the wire-rooms used by news-syndicates and special correspondents

Another million words, and more, on the second day, announced that Colonel Lindbergh and his wife had taken the stand. The constant rustle of penciled copy-paper being relayed by waiting messenger boys to the telegraphers in the attic and across the street in the hallway of the Union Hotel furnished an undertone to their simple account of what happened at Hopewell on the night of March 1, 1932. Before the 180 scheduled witnesses had been called, the telegraph companies anticipated the daily wordage would be 2,500,000.

Town Is Apathetic

Where it was almost impossible to get an outside newspaper a week before, boys sell arm-loads of them to-day. Those cast aside and the glass from broken flash-light bulbs carpet the sidewalks. More than a truck-load of tightly-baled waste-paper was hauled away from the scene after the first day. Four of Hauptmann's jail-mates keep the court-room clean.

Four hundred newspaper men and the additional photographers, telegraphers, and radio reporters have virtually taken possession of the town, which goes quietly about its business paying as little attention as possible to the clamor that has descended upon it. With the only hotel in town filled by the jurors and those officially connected with the case, the invading army has had to find spare rooms where it could. Some commute from twenty-one miles away.

One New York newspaper has transformed an old mansion into a combined office and club; another has established barracks above a store on the main street; another sent its city editor fifty miles to organize his staff on the scene. Sheriff John H. Curtiss, comfortable in his rôle of impresario, has turned over his private office to newspaper men and issues the impressive cards without which one can not pass the State Troopers at the door.

Inside, the provisions for the press leave little room for any other spectators. Reporters are cramped with bare elbow-space on improvised wooden benches outside the railing and along one wall, and others are huddled in the shallow balcony at the back of the room. Some are scattered in the rear seats and with the principals in the folding chairs inside the railing. Picture-taking during sessions is barred, but there are photographers along the walls waiting for the moment when recess is called. Typewriting space outside is at a premium, and one reporter sits in a chilly car with her portable on her knees.

Kathleen Norris, Arthur B. Reeve, Alexander Woollcott, Damon Runyon, Arthur Brisbane, Walter Winchell (obviously enjoying the attention of frequent mention in the examination of jurors)—these and other names can be picked from the crowd of working commentators.

A special teletype machine is connected directly with London, where stories are appearing under such head-lines as "The Most Sensational American Murder Trial of the Century."

While the New York *Times* devoted seventeen columns to the first day of the trial, and other papers, including many which paid high prices for transcripts of the testimony, acted accordingly, *The Christian Science Monitor* gave only six and a half inches to the jury selection, commenting editorially that "the newspapers, too, are on trial as 'Jersey justice' opens court."

There were few new facts to be recorded in the early days of the trial. Beyond Attorney General David T. Wilentz's promise to show that one of the rungs of the kidnaper's ladder came from the Hauptmann attic in the Bronx and Colonel Lindbergh's revelation that he heard a sound "like the breaking of the top slat of an orange-box" at about 9:10 on the night the baby disappeared, there was little but recapitulation of what the world knows.

Except for such incidents as Lindbergh's identification of Hauptmann's voice as that of the "John" to whom he paid $50,000 ransom in a Bronx cemetery and the announcement of Edward J. Reilly, chief of the defense counsel, that he will show that the kidnaping was an "inside job" in which four took part, the first week became the story of a story and a parade of personalities.

Cast of Characters:

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, patiently personifying rural fairness as he explained the meaning of "reasonable doubt" and the "presumption of innocence."

Attorney General Wilentz and Mr. Reilly, representing different types of urbanity in contrast to the jury, which is a cross-section of the country-side—a machinist, four housewives, two farmers, a salesman, a teacher, a laborer, a retired carpenter, and an unemployed bookkeeper.

Colonel Lindbergh, giving his occupation as "aviation," identifying the ransom notes, and talking easily of his futile search.

Anne Lindbergh, blinking occasionally, but answering steadily that her son was "perfectly normal" and playful, standing erect and holding the pointer firmly to designate the window of his nursery.

Betty Gow, the nurse who returned from Scotland to testify, weeping as she waited her turn and watched Mrs. Lindbergh identify the garments the baby wore on the night they last saw him.

Mrs. Ollie Whately, housekeeper, stoutly defending her husband—the deceased Lindbergh butler—and Betty Gow.

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Following Through With the News

State in Ferment: Senator Huey P. Long was in Washington this week but a series of events in Louisiana before his departure left the State in a ferment. The State Supreme Court issued an order restraining the City of New Orleans from making any further payments to persons or corporations, except on bonded indebtedness, pending settlement of the issue at a hearing January 15. Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley said that the action might force the City to stop all Federal Emergency Relief projects and every function of government. Altho Senator Long promised to withdraw four cents of his five-cents-a-barrel tax on oil refining, the "Square Dealers," mostly Standard Oil Company workers, organized to eradicate "this man who has grown up like a weed into a would-be dictator."

* * * *

NIRA Test: Hopes for a truce between the United States Steel Corporation and its employees ended last week when the Corporation prepared to test in the courts the validity of the NIRA. This followed the action of the National Steel Labor Relations Board in granting, after long consideration, the petition of two lodges of the steel-union by ordering elections held in plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, subsidiary of the Corporation.

* * * *

"Old Guard" Eclipsed: "The Old Guard" officially was swept out of the picture in New York State with the inauguration of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, for his second term. For the first time since 1913 the Democrats took over full control of the Legislature. Another rout for the "Old Guard" was seen by the press in the defeat of Joseph A. McGinnies, ex-Speaker of the Assembly and veteran Republican leader. In a Party caucus the "young men" dropped him to elect Irving M. Ives Minority Leader.

* * * *

Japan Reiterates: Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, told the Foreign Policy Association at a luncheon in New York City last Saturday that the present naval ratio gave Japan only the strength necessary for a defensive war in home waters. Both the United States and Great Britain, he maintained, had sufficient power to attack Japan across the sea, if they wished, and that was why the Japanese considered the Washington Treaty unfair. Admiral William Veazie Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations until his retirement in 1933, and before that technical adviser to the American delegation to the London Naval Conference of 1930, denied the validity of the Japanese contention that changing conditions have made greater seapower necessary for Japan's security.

Sea Inquiry Sought as *Havana* Grounds

Complete Senatorial Investigation of Maritime Disasters, Especially the Morro Castle *Fire, Is Proposed by New Yorker*

Within forty-eight hours after Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, of New York had proposed in Washington a complete Senatorial investigation of maritime disasters and of the fire aboard the Ward liner *Morro Castle* in particular, word reached the mainland Sunday that the *Havana* of the same line had struck a jagged reef off the northern tip of the Bahamas.

With fifty-one passengers and a crew of 126, the *Havana* had left New York on Thursday for Cuba and Mexico. First word that the vessel was having trouble in heavy weather sixty miles due east of Fort Pierce, Florida, was received at 4.20 in the morning but it was not until two hours later that an SOS was sent out after she began to pound and to leak. In mid-morning as a Coast Guard seaplane from Miami circled overhead, six life-boats were launched. Waves flooded one boat and tore the oars from sailors' hands. Women occupants were tied together and dragged through the water to another boat.

With half a dozen vessels racing to the spot, the Southern Pacific tanker *El Oceano*, guided by the plane, arrived first and took thirty-eight of the passengers and thirty of the crew to Miami. Not far behind the United Fruit Company freighter *Peten* steamed up and sent out a motor-boat for the remaining passengers and thirteen of the crew, taking them to Cuba. Robert W. Rittenhouse, a passenger from Brooklyn, New York, dropped dead of apoplexy as his life-boat was being lowered away. Capt. A. W. Peterson and the rest of the crew remained aboard the *Havana* as the weather moderated, and radioed that all was well.

Mrs. Sonia London, of Mexico City, swept from a boat, swam half an hour with a child under each arm before they were rescued. It took two hours to revive her three-year-old son. Fourth Officer John Rich attributed the wreck to faulty navigation instruments.

R. R. Tolman, the purser of the *Havana*, and several others of the crew were aboard the *Morro Castle* when she burned off Asbury Park, New Jersey, with the loss of 124 lives last September.

Senator Wagner's resolution asking for a study of all independent investigations of the *Morro Castle* disaster was similar to the demand he made after the *Vestris* sank in 1928.

"Until it is known," Senator Wagner said, "why the superstructure of a modern and luxurious liner could burn like matchwood in half an hour, why some members of the crew did not know what a fire-door looked like, why there were only six passengers among the first ninety-eight people to escape in life-boats and why other vessels were actually flashing requests about a blazing boat off the Jersey coast before the SOS was sent . . . we have no assurance that conditions prevailing aboard the *Morro Castle* were not symptomatic of a malady endangering the entire merchant marine."

Capt. George S. Fried, of the Steamboat Inspection Bureau, Department of Commerce, said that there would be an investigation of the *Havana* accident as soon as the necessary witnesses returned to New York.

Ickes-Moses Controversy

"Administrative Order 129" issued last week by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes precipitated a strained situation in New York City. It provided that funds be withheld from a PWA project where a member of the governing authority also held public office under the municipality. This meant that Robert Moses, who was Republican candidate for Governor of New York in the last election, would be expected to resign either as Park Commissioner of New York City or as Chairman of the Triborough (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens) Bridge Authority before more money would be forthcoming from the Government for the bridge.

Mr. Moses, declining to withdraw from the Bridge Authority unless Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia called for his resignation also as a member of the City Administration, accused Mr. Ickes of seeking his removal since February for "personal and political reasons." Mayor LaGuardia denied that there was any "ill-feeling or irritation between Washington and the City Hall." Mr. Ickes said nothing.

"Bloodless Revolution"

Editors registered astonishment, combined with amusement, last week when the Democrats of Rhode Island staged their "bloodless revolution" by capturing the State Senate, giving them control of both Houses of the Legislature as the new General Assembly convened.

Scores of Republican heads fell under the Democratic coup. When the results were summarized it was found that the Democrats had vacated the Supreme Court, abolished the State-appointed Board of Public Safety for Providence, put through a reorganization bill to consolidate more than eighty bureaus into eleven departments, and were prepared to put through other sweeping changes.

All this was made possible when a Senate Committee of two Democrats and one Republican recounted the ballots in two cases where Republicans had been declared elected, and changed the verdict in favor of two Democrats, giving that party a 22-20 majority.

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Legislative Possibilities of the New Congress

Session Not Likely to Be as Peaceful as Complete Democratic Control Might Indicate, Declares First Weekly Report of Congressional Intelligence on Status of Pending Bills

THE dominant position accorded the President by the recent elections, which literally dwarfed the Republican side of both Houses, does not mean that the Congressional scene will be as calm and peaceful as complete Democratic control might indicate.

That is the opinion of Congressional Intelligence, expressed in its first report from Washington to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Throughout the present session of Congress, Congressional Intelligence, an organization especially equipped for this type of work, will send weekly reports and charts to be published exclusively in THE DIGEST, indicating the status of pending bills, so that the reader, at a glance, may note the position of the measures in which he is interested. The action of the House, of the Senate, of the House-Senate Conference Committees, and of the President will be reported on all the major bills.

In this week's report Congressional Intelligence states the conviction that the vast Democratic majority in the House will breed internal schisms. The Senate, it says, already is breaking up into blocs. The remainder of its report follows:

Senators Shipstead and Cutting, opposed by the Administration during the elections, are accredited Progressives with trouble in their respective eyes. Huey Long, at once the Senate's bad boy and a powerful voting factor, will be none too tractable after President Roosevelt's stand on public-works loans to Louisiana.

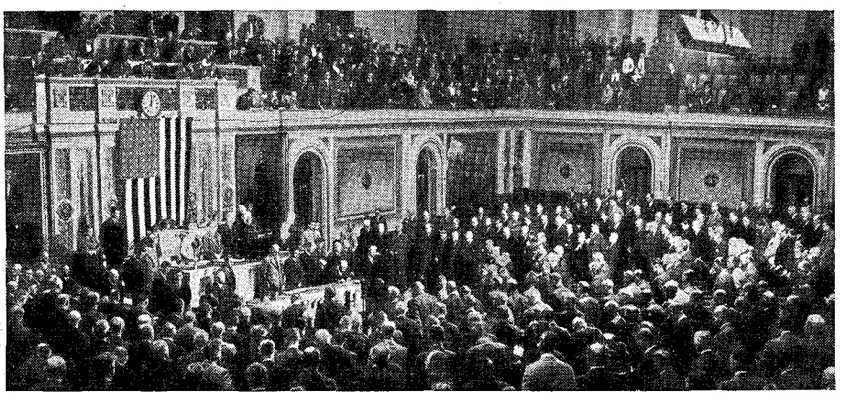
Beyond these difficulties, and they should not be minimized, the hopper of Administration-sponsored or -approved measures should move along with reasonable speed.

NRA, PWA, relief, power, transportation, and many other programs are due to be revamped in the progress of legislation.

Brief sketches of important bills and their possible fate are as follows:

Unemployment Insurance: Scores of bills providing myriad plans for unemployment insurance will never reach the floor. The Administration virtually will conduct an educational program through underground channels to Capitol Hill, pointing out that this program is no speedy panacea or cure-all for unemployment. Final enactment of a measure which calls for establishment of an actuarial plan based on joint contributions by employer, employee, and State or Federal Governments is likely.

Old-Age Pensions: Even more bills in this category are due to be proposed. This legislation appears definitely on the agenda despite the Administration's desire to proceed more slowly in this field. Terrific pressure is already felt in Congress from such old-age pension proponents as the National Old Age Pension Association, The National Forum, Non-Partisan Voters' Secret League, Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, Inc., Utopia, Inc., and others (the total estimated membership is over twenty million people). Some bill probably will be enacted. Whether the plan will be based on accepted actuarial standards followed in many foreign countries or outright gifts of the taxed public, as in effect now in twenty-eight States, depends largely on the strategy of the White House.



Acme

The Seventy-Fourth Congress convenes: the Chaplain leads the House in prayer

Bonus and Taxes: These two are linked inextricably since the President's declaration that payment of the bonus means additional taxation. Present indications, coupled with data from Congressional Intelligence polls of the Seventy-Third Congress, point toward passage of a bill providing payment of adjusted service certificates (bonus) with large majorities. The House will override the veto; the Senate also, by a slight margin. Hence, the tax problem is in the picture again. The bonus is due for early consideration.

PWA: A huge public-works program, extending over a period of years and embodying worthy municipal, State and Federal projects, low-cost housing, and crossing-elimination, all designed to take up slack in employment, will accompany the request for further, vast appropriations.

Appropriations: A number of bills are practically ready for floor consideration. These bills are due for right of way. Subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee have been holding executive hearings for several weeks. In many instances committee work is complete.

Finance: Changes in the Federal Reserve System toward centralized control will be sought. RFC extension, perhaps under another name, is virtually assured. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will be the subject of legislation with a view to fixing $5,000 insurance figure permanently (without further enactment the figure would automatically increase to $10,000 on July 1). Additional funds for Home Owners Loan Corporation are likely.

NRA: Collective bargaining (possibly amended), maximum hours and minimum wages, and outlawing child labor are features of the original law which probably will be maintained after Congress revamps and extends the life of the NRA. The general set-up of the NRA is slated for change.

Agriculture: Strict-control features may enter the agricultural picture with bills providing supervision of grain or commodity exchanges. Other farm proposals include "ever normal" granary, sponsored by Secretary Wallace, which advocates storage of grain on farms, and loans by the Federal Government to farmers on such grain. The Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, cutting interest rates on farm indebtedness to 1½ per cent., allowing forty-five years for repayment, will be made an issue again. Further crop loans will be sought with attempts to cancel some of those existing. AAA amendments, incorporated as one measure and left without enactment at the last Congress, which seek to clarify points in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will be introduced as separate bills.

Power: The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty will receive prime consideration, and probably will be ratified at this session. Congress is more receptive and President Roosevelt wants it. Rural electrification may be pushed. Other power legislation in prospect includes that of strict control of public-utility holding companies.

Transportation: Measures are in prospect to place all transportation agencies, air, mail, bus, and truck, and water, under the control of a single government commission. Legislation is being drafted to carry out recommendations of Joseph B. Eastman, Coordinator of Transportation.

Other Legislation: Closer Federal control of the oil industry may not be shelved this year. The Food and Drug Act, also abandoned at the last Congress, is slated for adoption. Munitions may not reach the legislative stage this year except for Senator Nye's bill limiting war profits.

—THE STAFF, CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

John Strachey (pronounced *stray'chy*), thirty-three-year-old British author, who is here on a lecture-tour, is known as a brilliant and forceful speaker on economic and political subjects. He belongs to a distinguished British family, has been a Member of Parliament, formerly was on *The Spectator*, which his father owned and published. He is six feet tall, athletically built, always ready to laugh, yet carries himself with dignity. He usually drinks four cups of tea every afternoon. He is the author of "The Coming Struggle for Power."

Attorney General David T. Wilentz of New Jersey, in charge of the State's case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, on trial for the murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., is a shrewd and successful young lawyer who took his present office about a year ago. He started out as a newspaper reporter in Plainfield, New Jersey, and studied law at night. In the World War he served as a lieutenant. Entering politics, he built up a strong Democratic organization in Middlesex County, and accepted the Attorney Generalship after serving notice that he would be "no dummy," since he had "no obligations" to any one. He is brisk and aggressive, smokes cigars, is married, and has three children. He confirms his adherence to the orthodox Jewish faith.

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What's the Name, Please?

Dionne—famed quintuplets—in Canada, *dzee-on'*; in France, *dee"on'*, and please say *quin'tiu-plet*, not *quin-tup'let*.

Bessborough — British nobleman, Governor-General of Canada—not *bess*, but *bez: bez'boro*.

Ponsonby—9th Earl of Bessborough each *o* as in *son: pon'son-bee*.

Fetherstonhaugh—at Univ. of Manitoba—as spelled, with *augh* as in *faugh: feth'er-ston-haw*.

Flavelle — Toronto banker—*fla-vel'*, not *flav'el*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

James K. Pollock, thirty-nine-year-old educator, is the only American to be appointed president of one of the Saar election districts during the Plebiscite. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1920 and received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1925. He taught at Ohio State University and is now Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan.

A specialist in political parties and elections in the United States and Europe, his present job takes him to Europe for the sixth time since 1927. He is married, has two children, and his hobbies are swimming and golf.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, one of the handsomest scientists in America, and one of the best known, was elected last week to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, largest scientific organization on this Continent. He already has received many such honors. He is Chairman of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board, Chairman of the American Institute of Physics, and President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is friendly, a charming speaker, and one of the world's most brilliant physicists. He was born at Wooster, Ohio, forty-eight years ago. Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize-winner, famous for his cosmic-ray research, is his younger brother.

Keystone

Edward J. Reilly, burly, bluff, ruddy-faced chief of defense counsel for Bruno Richard Hauptmann in his trial for the Lindbergh baby murder, is known as "the veteran of 1,500 homicide cases." He has an impressive record of acquittals. Leaving Brooklyn, New York, as a youth, he got a job with a life-insurance company and, like Attorney General Wilentz, who is prosecuting Hauptmann, studied law at night. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar and turned to the practise of criminal law, in Brooklyn. He is daring and aggressive, given to sensational methods and usually has a surprize to spring.

Acme

Comics—And Their Creators

Edgar E. Martin, creator of the comic strip "Boots and Her Buddies," was born in Indianapolis, and soon was taken to Nashville, Tennessee, where his father was a professor of biology. Edgar was sent to a preparatory school at Nashville, and absorbed a groundwork for just about any sort of career but that of artist. After his graduation, the family moved to Monmouth, Illinois. Professor Martin taught biology in Monmouth College, and launched Edgar into a curriculum designed to fit him for the law.

Then, one day, Professor Martin emerged from his study with a pile of drawings in his arms, and asked Edgar to help him.

Boots

Thus it was that the elder Martin inadvertently chose his son's career. The first picture that Edgar ever drew in his life was the likeness of a salamander, a very scaly, crawly-looking reptile. Then he sketched a frog, and a grasshopper, while his father stared, amazed. Why, the boy had all the accurate, detailed technique of a skilled biologist!

"My son," he fairly whooped in a lapse of professional dignity, "you're a natural-born——"

"Cartoonist!" interrupted Edgar firmly. And he was.

Young Martin dashed off to the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago. He had been there only six months when NEA Service heard about him, and invited him to go to Cleveland.

Martin turned out several comic strips before the great inspiration came.

Then "Boots and Her Buddies" began to march out across the newspaper pages of the nation, and now appears in more than 400 papers.

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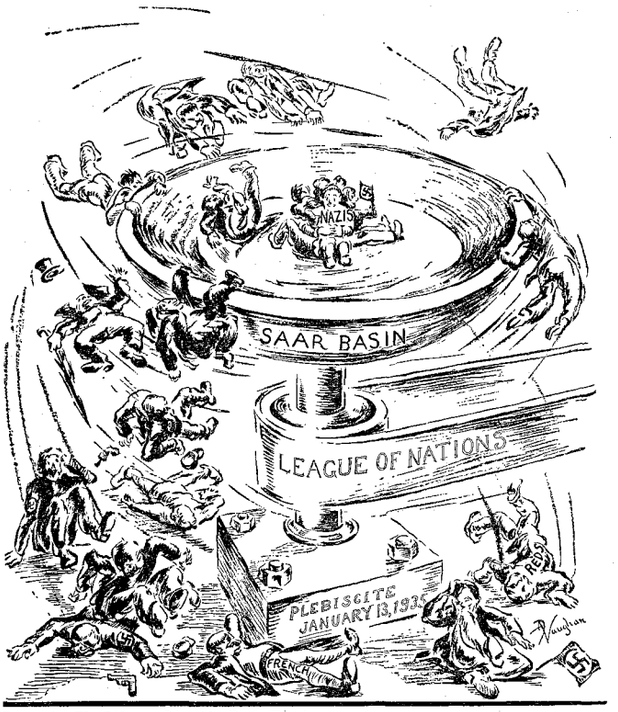
At the Observation Post

No Matter How the Saar Plebiscite Turns Out, the Result Will Bring Grief and Pain — Principally to Those in Whose Interest This Elaborate Poll Was Devised

THE Saar Plebiscite on January 13 is the most poignant reminder in a generation of Bobby Burns's famous lines:

The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a-gley,
And leave us nought but grief and pain,
For promised joy.

No matter how the Plebiscite turns out (and one may make a shrewd guess) the result will bring grief and pain. And principally to the Saarländers in whose interest this elaborate program for permitting them to determine their own political allegiance was devised.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by D. A. Vaughan

Somewhere in his autobiographical book, "It Was the Nightingale," Ford Madox Ford speaks of nationalism as the principal curse of mankind. Here in the drama about to be enacted in the Saar nationalism has been shorn, or at least we may hope so, of its more violent and shocking features. A peaceful and helpless little people is to have the privilege of choosing whether it shall continue to be governed by a League of Nations Commission, or whether it shall return to Germany, or become French.

A Curse With Restraint

Powerful neighbors are watching its choice with exceedingly jealous eyes, but unless the signs fail they are prepared to abide by it in a spirit remarkably resembling benevolence. Indeed, should the Plebiscite pass without incident and its verdict find the acceptance now foreshadowed for it, will it not rather refute than confirm Mr. Ford's strictures on nationalism? What can be so wrong with a curse which can display such restraint?

Nothing much on the surface, perhaps. But underneath there is more than a little trouble brewing of an economic nature.

The Saar, as every one knows, is important industrially for its coal-deposits. Dr. Michael T. Florinsky, in his recent book, "The Saar Struggle," cites estimates of 5,576 million tons within 1,000 meters of the surface; of 9,538 million tons within 1,500 meters, and of as much as 15,700 million tons within 2,000 meters. Yet the basin is only 730 square miles in area, or about three-fifths the size of Rhode Island, with about the same population.

Such concentration of mineral wealth has, of course, made the Saar a prize of the first magnitude, but notwithstanding the figures quoted it suffers from serious handicaps. Its coal-veins are many of them thin, which causes a relatively low output per miner. It produces only three varieties of coal, a range considerably less than that offered by other mining-districts, and the great bulk of it makes inferior coke, a circumstance which directly affects the second great industry of the region, iron and steel production. The Saar has to import a good part of the coal it uses in this industry. Finally, it suffers from its remoteness from seaports and from its lack of adequate waterways with their cheap transportation.

These restrictive factors have combined to create a close industrial collaboration between the Saar and its next-door neighbor, Lorraine. The meager iron-ore deposits in the Saar were exhausted long ago. Her ironmasters had to find a new source of supply and did so in Lorraine, whence even before the War of 1870 they were importing large quantities of the Lorraine ore known as *minette*. The interchange grew with the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany.

"Gradually," to quote Doctor Florinsky, "there was established an extremely effective division of labor or rather of industry between the Saar and Lorraine. The Saar industrialists acquired in Lorraine large concessions of *minette* and organized smelting-works that produced pig-iron. They shipped to Lorraine coke and coal and received in return pig-iron and metal ore. . . . This situation continued until 1918."

Then the French stepped in, and fortunately, in certain salient respects, for the Saarländers. In the first place, Lorraine had become French. The Saar, therefore, itself under French auspices was saved from a violent disruption of its long-standing economic partnership with Lorraine. Secondly, its new masters substituted the French franc for the German mark as the currency of the country and thus rescued it from the worst effects of the post-War inflation.

Nevertheless, serious trade dislocations were inevitable; given the strong desire of the French Government to wean its new ward from all attachment to Germany, sentimental or economic. Between 1913 and 1933 sales of Saar coal to Germany (without the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine) declined from 36.9 per cent. of the total to 10.6 per cent. In the same period sales to France (also without the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine) rose from 8.1 per cent. to 31.6 per cent. Much the same change took place in the case of the iron and steel trade.

In short, what nationalism, working through the provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, has done to the Saar so far has been largely to divorce her from German markets, wedding her economically to France. Now, should she vote to return to Germany, which seems likely, that process must be reversed. And this time, she must suffer the very painful severance of her intimate association with Lorraine.

Result of Nationalism

But this sort of thing is the inevitable consequence of nationalism, even in its most benevolent guise. Consider the ideals which the Treaty-makers served in their effort to solve the Saar problem. The Germans, when they invaded France, had destroyed her coal-mines in the Pas de Calais. Reparations were in order The Saar mines were owned by the Prussian and Bavarian Governments. Their transfer to the French State involved no compensation to private interests. What could be simpler, then, or fairer than to effect the transfer?

But the 800,000 Saarländers were Germans. Wilson's insistence on national self-determination forbade their arbitrary incorporation among the French. Hence the invention of a League of Nations Commission to govern them for fifteen years when, it was deemed proper, they should decide for themselves where they wanted to go.

How delicately and decently the thing was done, when you come to think of it. And yet what a hash it threatens to make of the fortunes of an innocent folk. W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

In the Light of the Rivalry Between Secretary Ickes and Donald Richberg for the Position of No. 1 Lieutenant, Two Washington Happenings Assume Especial Significance

THE rivalry between Donald R. Richberg and Harold L. Ickes for the Presidential favor is one of the absorbing side-lights of the New Deal, now that Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has dropped out. The two were law-partners in Chicago, and went into the Roosevelt Administration through separate channels.

With both going to the top in due course, Washington became aware of a race for the position of No. 1 Lieutenant to the President. Interest in the rivalry was intensified recently when Mr. Richberg was made Chairman of the National Emergency Council, and Chairman of the Industrial Emergency Committee, and Mr. Ickes took sufficient cognizance of the rivalry gossip to deny to newspaper men in his press conference that he was conscious of any official superiority of his old law-partner.

Two events of the last week assumed especial significance in the light of this rivalry. In the face of assumptions that Mr. Richberg had lost ground through his handling of the Newspaper Guild controversy, and certain other matters, he was made virtual dictator, under the President, of Administration proposals to the Democratic majorities of Congress. In the drawing-rooms of Washington, where so much of the "prevailing opinion" develops, it was felt that this hardly was a sign of declining influence at the White House.

On the day following this general disclosure, an open row broke out in the Presidential circle over Mr. Ickes. The Secretary of the Interior, who also is Public Works Administrator, and Oil Administrator, was reported to be standing between two of his chief aides and leading Roosevelt liberals who would have their scalps for what they considered obstructions to the New Deal.

White House Attitude

The signs were strong that Mr. Roosevelt personally had interested himself in the issue and that the White House, in effect, had turned thumbs down on Ebert K. Burlew, chief administrative assistant to Mr. Ickes, and Louis R. Glavis, Mr. Ickes's director of investigations.

With Mr. Ickes stoutly defending his two lieutenants, the reported White House attitude, while variously interpreted and explained, was construed to mean, at the very least, that the Secretary of the Interior, if not losing ground in the Presidential circle, certainly was not, like Mr. Richberg, gaining ground.

On the face of it, the coincidence suggested a reversal of the earlier order of ranking, which rated Mr. Ickes the strongest man in the Cabinet, and, hence, in the Presidential advisory group, and had Mr. Richberg in lower official strata altogether, as general counsel of the NRA, and accountable to General Johnson, rather than directly to the President.

Photographs © Underwood

Donald R. Richberg (left), and Harold L. Ickes

Mr. Ickes was recommended to President Roosevelt, in the first instance, by Senator Hiram Johnson of California. Like Senator Johnson, he is a Progressive Republican entirely out of harmony with the prevailing Republican High Command. The most he aimed for in the New Deal was Indian Commissioner. Much to his own, and to Senator Johnson's surprize, he came away with a Cabinet post as a starter.

While the most extreme New Dealers deplored the "slowness" with which he spent the $3,300,000,000 original public-works fund, they forgave a lot in view of Mr. Ickes's positive sympathy for the New Deal. It started a basic friction, however, which was quick to ignite when Roosevelt Left Wingers began to suspect that Mr. Ickes's chief subordinates were interfering with their activities.

This is what brought the show-down. The fact that Mr. Burlew was a hold-over from the previous Republican Administrations hardly improved his standing among Roosevelt liberals. He has served in the Interior Department during four administrations.

In the Hoover Administration, he was administrative assistant to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior. To-day he is by far the most influential man in the Interior Department and Public Works Administration, next to Mr. Ickes himself.

Mr. Glavis is the man whose revelations gave rise to the Ballinger scandal in the Taft Administration. He was brought back into the Department by Mr. Ickes. Roosevelt liberals have felt that, unlike Mr. Burlew, Mr. Glavis was a 100 per cent. New Dealer. The trouble with him arose over administrative methods. Various "high officials of the Government" are reported to have resented Mr. Glavis's methods.

Mr. Roosevelt is doing what he can to iron out the situation without injury to Mr. Ickes's prestige. The members of his own Left Wing have made this difficult by showing a hostility toward the Ickes aides from which they can not easily retreat.

* * * *

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court is witnessing America's last gasp over prohibition. It is being taken in a unique setting, under unprecedented conditions. Two great jurists, Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter of the United States Supreme Court, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, are presiding over a hearing in which a gruff old sea-captain, who was a rum-runner, a young women cryptographer, who deciphered his radio messages for the United States Government, and a convict, are figuring.

The study in contrasts is great, for the jurists have left their respective benches and their black robes, to sit at flat-topped tables in a small hearing-room, tucked away in the new Department of Justice Building, so that they may determine for their respective Governments the real ownership of the steamship *I'm Alone*, which was sunk by United States Coast Guards in this Government's war on rum-runners.

The Canadian Case

The Canadian Government, on behalf of a Canadian corporation, is asking damages from the United States Government of approximately $300,000 for the loss of a ship admittedly engaged in rum-running to the United States, and for the loss of her cargo. The United States Government is endeavoring to establish that the ship, which was of Canadian registry, really was owned by Americans.

Never before in the history of the United States Government has there been such a proceeding as the Canadian and American Governments are participating in. Whenever joint commissions have been arranged heretofore, the evidence has been submitted in writing, but, at this one, testimony actually is being taken along with the consideration of affidavits. The suit is in the nature of a civil action, and a resulting trust is being sought in favor of Dan Hogan, who is serving time, and two other Americans, whom the United States claims actually owned the *I'm Alone*.

DIOGENES.

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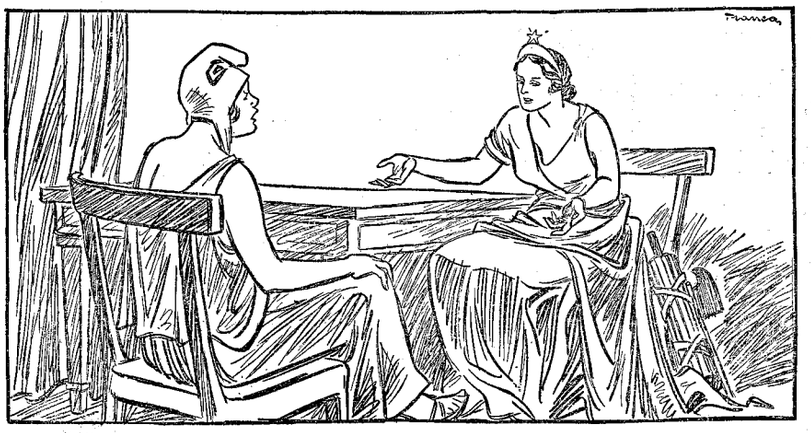
What the Franco-Italian Accord Means to Europe

The French Foreign Minister's Journey to Rome to Negotiate an Agreement with Premier Mussolini May Signalize Beginning of a New Alinement of European Powers

ONE of the most significant moves for European peace in post-War diplomacy was the visit of Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, to Premier Benito Mussolini at Rome last week-end.

An elaborate program was arranged for the meeting of the statesmen, which was hailed as beginning a period of Franco-Italian collaboration which eventually might iron out all mutual problems. Amid all the pomp and ceremony of M. Laval's reception it was recalled that both he and Premier Mussolini were self-made men who had risen from a very humble station in life.



The Latin Sisters

Italy and France: "We have said 'Dear Sister' quite long enough—let us try to be really good friends." —*Guerin Meschino* (Milan)

Laval, swarthy, short of stature, with small and piercing dark eyes, noted for his coolness and sagacity, was born the son of an Auvergne village butcher and expressman. In his youth Laval drove a hack, and studied the Latin classic authors while waiting for customers.

Wide World

Benito Mussolini

Mussolini, astute, imperious, eloquent, was born the son of an Italian village blacksmith in Romagna. His mother was the village schoolmistress. He taught school at nineteen, but tired of it soon. He became a keen student of political literature, and emigrated to Switzerland, where he worked as a bricklayer.

Great public and official interest was taken in Italy in M. Laval's coming, which was the first official visit of a French statesman to Rome since the War ended. It was noted that it happened almost to the day fifteen years after ratifications of the Versailles Treaty were exchanged on January 10, 1920, and peace became effective among Germany, France, Great Britain, and other Allied and Associated Powers—with the exception of the United States.

The chief importance of the reestablishment of Franco-Italian harmony was said to be that it would open an era of cooperation in the international field between the sister Latin nations, and bring about a new alinement of the European Powers.

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Laval were reported on Sunday to have reached full agreement on the matter of Austrian independence and on a pact of non-interference among the nations of Central Europe. The treaty of non-interference was to be signed by five Powers, including Austria, or by six if Germany were willing. This pact was to be signed by Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, and called for non-intervention of any one of the Powers in the internal affairs of any of the others. In effect, according to the Associated Press, it strengthened Austria's independence without putting Austria in the embarrassing position of having her independence guaranteed.

In the colonial section of the Franco-Italian negotiations the chief obstacle was understood to be the question of Tunis. Italy was said to have demanded many concessions for the 100,000 Italian citizens living there.

For all that, high Italian officials announced that every knotty point which had hitherto delayed complete accord had been solved in principle and that the rapprochement between France and Italy could be said to have been "actually accomplished."

It was felt in official circles that the drawing together of the two great Latin Powers had dealt a severe blow to any threat of war in Europe.

Coincidently with reports of the Franco-Italian rapprochement official sources at Paris were cited as saying that France intended Abyssinia should get a fair hearing in its controversy with Italy, which is noted on the following page.

In official Austrian quarters the keenest interest was shown in M. Laval's visit to Premier Mussolini and a spokesman told a Vienna correspondent to the New York *Times* that it was hoped all States of good-will would join in the pact "in which each party to it promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the other parties, and to repress any movement aiming at the violent overthrow of the Government of the other parties."

Yugoslavia might have been expected to be the chief opponent of the pact, wrote a Vienna correspondent of the New York *Sun*, because Yugoslavia disliked and feared Italy, and believed that a Franco-Italian agreement would strengthen Italy against her. France hitherto has been Yugoslavia's ally, and this alliance, it was felt, would not be so potent when France also was the ally of Italy.

But the new Government of Premier Bogoljub Yevtitch at Belgrade was described as being far more European-minded than its predecessors. Yevtitch was said to be willing apparently to admit that the pact might soothe Central European waters over so wide and broad a surface that Italo-Yugoslav relations would improve.

Wide World

Pierre Laval

Hungary was reported as likely to be the chief minor obstacle. The Hungarians, it was reported, could not easily sign any instrument which even by inference tended to perpetuate the territorial *status quo*. Yet it also was pointed out that it would be the task of Italian statesmanship to try to persuade Hungary to do it.

German Solidarity

The real purpose of last week's "demonstration of national solidarity" at the State Opera House in Berlin, which was staged under strict police precautions and reported only through official propaganda agencies, was to make clear the state of relations between the National Socialist Party—which is the State—and the nation's organ of defense, the Reichswehr, or regular Army. According to Berlin press dispatches, the Reichswehr was officially designated as the supreme authority in the Reich in case of a national emergency.

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In Foreign Fields

China: Communists last week were reported to have captured the town of Kweitung, advancing to within twenty-five miles of Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province.

China's valiant struggle against the menace of Communism, which has been going on for years, led some Chinese editors to point out that the task is not entirely military or political, but chiefly economic. Communism as known in China was not a political force to undermine the Government, they contended, and they suggested that there were "more rice Communists than genuine converts to the Red doctrine." If the people had sufficient clothing and food they would give no thought to Communism, it was said. In the last analysis Chinese Communism was described as "glorified banditry." Its leaders might grow eloquent over Red doctrines, but the rank and file of Chinese Communists were said to be totally ignorant of what Communism actually means.

* * * *

London: The Irish Free State will import more British coal in exchange for increased British imports of Irish cattle, according to a "gentlemen's agreement" recently concluded. This was believed to be an important step toward improved economic and political relations between the two countries. A further outcome of the agreement, it was predicted, would be the cessation of Irish imports of coal from Germany and Poland as soon as Free State contracts with those countries had expired.

* * * *

Baltic States: Fears of German expansion were said to have brought about recently what virtually amounts to an alliance of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Eastern colonial expansion has been described as a cardinal aim of Nazi foreign policy, and the German minorities in the Baltic States were regarded as the nuclei of the future Germanization which would prepare the way for the conquest of these States. Meanwhile, as they have grown closer together, it was reported also that the Baltic States were setting their individual houses in order, and so contributing toward general order in Europe.

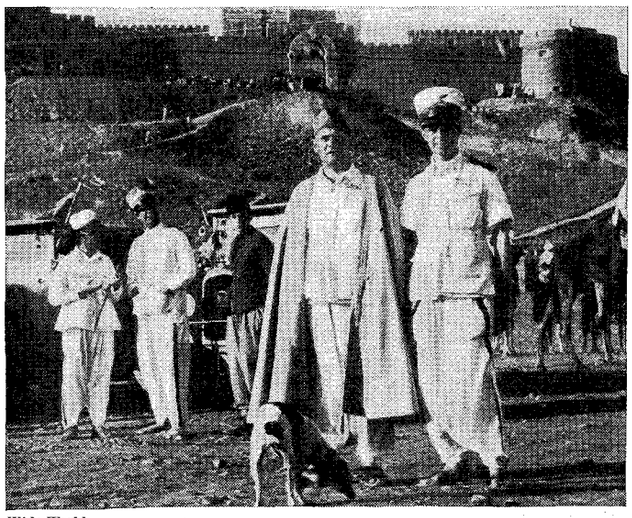
* * * *

Switzerland: Rudolf Minger took office as President of the Swiss Confederation at Berne on New Year's Day. He has served his country as Minister of War, and is an advocate of adequate defense. He also favors the simplest democracy and so, in keeping with Swiss tradition, there was no formal inauguration. The President of the Swiss Confederation holds office for one year, January 1 to December 31, and is not reeligible until after the expiration of another year.

Italo-Abyssinian Clash Another League Problem

Relations Between the Two Countries At Critical Stage After Encounters Along Undefined Somali-Ethiopian Frontier

Relations between Italy and Abyssinia, or Ethiopia as its own people call it, reached a critical stage after a series of encounters between their garrisons stationed along the undefined frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. Both Governments sent protests to the League of Nations at Geneva. Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, charged the Italians with "aggression in the territory," while Rome sent a blunt denial of the Ethiopian charges, and asserted that the border incidents had been provoked by actions of the Ethiopian troops.



Wide World

Italian officers at the Somali-Italian and Ethiopian border. In the background is an Italian fortress

In the first of the series of clashes, an Italian consular guard was killed and two injured. Italy demanded and received apologies and reparations. Later, in fighting near Ualual, the Ethiopian casualties were estimated by Italian sources at not less than 110 dead and the Italian losses at thirty.

Before this encounter took place, according to an Addis Ababa message to the New York *Times*, friction began in the Ualual region when a joint Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, which had completed demarcation of the frontier between Abyssinia and British Somaliland, arrived at Ualual with a strong Abyssinian escort on November 23. It was stopped by an Italian force of 250 under a non-commissioned officer. The Italians took prisoner an Abyssinian sub-officer, and the British and Abyssinian Commissioners addressed a joint protest to the Italians.

An Italian captain named Cimmaruta was received by the Commissioners, who refused to discuss the political question of the ownership of Ualual, as they desired only to discuss the capture of the sub-officer. Captain Cimmaruta proposed to mark a line between the opposing forces pending the answer of the Italian Government.

The Commission refused to accept the proposal because the attitude of the Italian captain was considered unfair. Moreover, two air-planes flew low over the camp and one machine-gun was trained on the Commission. The British protested orally and in writing.

The Commission then retired to Ado. The Abyssinian escort remained facing the Italians at a distance of five yards. On December 5 fighting occurred between the Abyssinian escort and the Italians, supported by air-planes and light tanks. Each side has accused the other of having begun the hostilities.

Conflicting colonial aspirations, it has been said, have played a part in the conflict. While Premier Mussolini aspired for expansion of his domain overseas, the people of the Abyssinian Emperor Haile Selassie have chafed under the encirclement of their country by foreign Powers.

Reports received at Geneva told of the discovery of oil-districts in the controverted area, which the Abyssinian press described as partly responsible for the dispute.

Conflicting Claims Made

League circles were said to be concerned lest conflicting claims for the oil might aggravate the situation. In an Abyssinian protest to the League, according to Geneva Associated Press dispatches, Ethiopia charged Italian troops with constructing motor highways simultaneously with their alleged invasion of Ethiopian territory.

Italy in her message to the League emphatically denied that Italian troops had advanced into Ethiopian territory.

On the contrary, the Ethiopian Government was charged by Italy with having committed acts of flagrant aggression.

The Italian Government asked for reparations and said it was ready to resume work for the demarcation of Somaliland and the Ethiopian frontier as soon as the Ethiopian Government had furnished satisfaction.

There followed a telegram from the Abyssinian Government to the League of Nations in which an offer was made to give satisfaction to Italy if it were proved by an impartial group that Abyssinia was the aggressor.

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Unfolding the New "Road-Map" of Heredity

The Bands of the Giant Chromosomes of the Fruit-Fly's Salivary Glands, the Geneticist's "Rosetta Stone," Are Expected to Reveal the Mechanism of Evolution

FIFTY-FOUR years ago a French biologist with an Italian surname, Edouard-Gérard Balbiani, discovered that in the salivary glands of the Chironomus fly there are cells with extraordinarily large nuclei, and that in these nuclei are chromosomes, heredity-bearing structures, more than 100 times larger than those of ordinary cells. This discovery languished almost unnoticed until 1932, when Dr. Theophilus S. Painter, Professor of Zoology at the University of Texas, observed that there are similar large chromosomes in the salivary gland of the fruit-fly, *Drosophilia melanogaster*.

Professor Painter knew at once that he had made a capital discovery. These chromosomes are so large that for the first time geneticists were able to see the fine structures in them. For more than a year Professor Painter and his colleagues worked secretly. When at length word came out of Texas that the forty-five-year-old zoologist had seen the fine structures in the chromosomes, he was able to announce not only that they contained bands and lines hitherto unseen by biologists, but that he had counted more than 1,000 of them.

The announcement caused a sensation among biologists, and sent scores of geneticists hurrying to their laboratories to see for themselves. What they saw is now making material for dozens of papers soon to appear in scientific journals, for the giant chromosomes provide a kind of enlarged road-map of heredity, and are expected to do for genetics what the famous Rosetta Stone did for Egyptology.

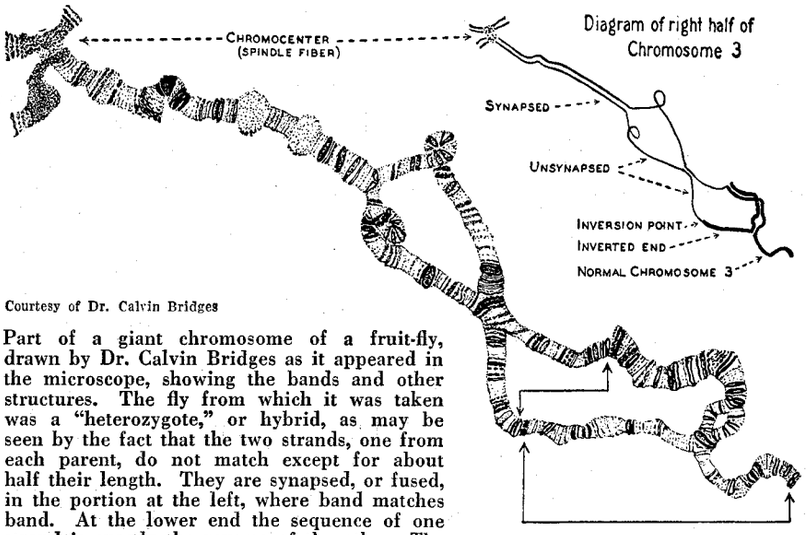
It was fortunate that the giant chromosomes were discovered in fruit-flies, for the genetics of these creatures probably are better known than those of any other living thing. They have been the favorite experimental material of geneticists for years.

Lair of the Genes

The chromosomes are not themselves the determiners of heredity, but are apparently made up of strings of submicroscopic units called *genes*. Each chromosome is, in fact, a double strand, composed of two separate gene-strings, one from the maternal, the other from the paternal parent. Thus, normally, each gene is double in the cell.

The genes in ordinary chromosomes are too small to be seen in any microscope, but their existence has been proved by long and patient experiment with fruit-flies and other creatures. The location of many genes along the chromosomes have been determined by correlating variations in chromosome structures with often-recurring deformities or peculiarities in the adult flies.

When a giant chromosome is placed under the microscope it is seen, not as a tiny, lumpy thread, but as a long cord marked off with thousands of transverse bands of light and dark material, somewhat like the spectrum of light from the sun.



Courtesy of Dr. Calvin Bridges

Part of a giant chromosome of a fruit-fly, drawn by Dr. Calvin Bridges as it appeared in the microscope, showing the bands and other structures. The fly from which it was taken was a "heterozygote," or hybrid, as may be seen by the fact that the two strands, one from each parent, do not match except for about half their length. They are synapsed, or fused, in the portion at the left, where band matches band. At the lower end the sequence of one strand is exactly the reverse of the other. The abnormal strand has made a partly successful attempt to fuse in this region by kinking around, as shown in the small diagram. In normal examples the two strands fuse evenly the full length of the chromosome. The segment of "giant" chromosome shown actually was about 1/200th of an inch in length; this is more than one hundred times as large as the equivalent section of the chromosome of an ordinary fruit-fly

Dr. Calvin Bridges, of the California Institute of Technology, who is now studying these chromosomes, reported to the Genetics Society of America last week that he had been able to count and map 3,500 bands or lines. There are so many that he has proposed a system of lettering and numbering them, somewhat as the lines of the spectrum are numbered.

It is probable that many more than 3,500 are contained in the chromosomes, for, upon close inspection, each band is seen to be composed of several smaller bands, close together, or rows of dots or dashes, or other fine detail. Many of the bands fall in the regions where earlier studies had mapped the location of genes, but geneticists are too cautious at present to say whether the bands are the genes, or whether they contain or conceal the genes, or what their exact significance may be.

It is certain that their arrangement and sequence is closely bound up with the secret of heredity. In every normal fruit-fly chromosome the sequence of the bands is the same as for corresponding chromosomes of other normal fruit-flies. In normal chromosomes each string is seen to be composed of two strands fused or "synapsed" together. Also, many abnormalities occur, as in the case where a small segment of one of the strands is missing, or where one differs slightly from the other. At such places the strings are not fused, indicating that synapses may occur only where like bands can fuse to like.

Possibly even more significant is the evidence that fragments of one chromosome may break off, move about, and finally join another chromosome, or the same one at a different place. In fact, examination of the chromosome strings indicates that they may be made up of aggregations of just such patchwork pieces.

Here indeed, in the opinion of Doctor Bridges, may be the secret of the origin of species, for "translocation" of portions of the chromosomes of a germ-cell, if not fatal to the animal, may provide a great number of altered characters.

Ringing the Changes

Changes of single genes have been proved to occur not infrequently, as a result of X-ray stimulation, variations of temperature at certain times in cell growth and other causes. But such gene changes, or mutations, seldom produce very radical or very numerous alterations in the resulting creature. They account best for individual differences between animals, and possibly between subspecies. Translocations of portions of the chromosomes, however, may provide more radical changes, such as are called for in explaining the appearance of new species.

The giant chromosomes show that such translocations occur, and in some instances reveal where the new pieces have come from. Sequences of bands are occasionally repeated, sometimes in reverse order, as if at some period in the evolutionary past of the creature a segment had broken off, attached itself elsewhere, and thus embedded a new character in the racial inheritance.

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Science Snap-shots

Another Stratosphere Flight: Undaunted by the near-catastrophe of last summer, the National Geographic Society is making plans for another stratosphere-balloon ascent during the coming season, it has been announced by its President, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor. Capt. Albert W. Stevens will be in command; the balloon will be piloted by Capt. Orvil A. Anderson. Maj. William E. Kepner, who commanded the 1934 flight, will be unable to take part in the new expedition with his former companions because of important duties in the Army Air Corps.

* * * *

Hormones and Instinct: First evidence that animal instincts may be caused by body chemicals has been reported to the American Society of Zoologists by Drs. Oscar Riddle, Robert W. Bates, and Ernest L. Lahr of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They found that prolactin, a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland, induces the ancient species-preserving "incubation instinct," or broodiness, in hens. Injection of the hormone caused even roosters to cluck and display other signs of broodiness.

* * * *

Surfacing for Heat-Control: Patrons of the Long Island Railroad soon will ride in stream-lined cars of steel which have been given a bright coat of "alumaneal"—a thin layer of aluminum which resists corrosion. The railroad officials believe that the aluminum coating will reduce heat in the cars by five to ten degrees in summer, since sunlight will be reflected. At present black car-roofs absorb it.

* * * *

Filtering Air With Electricity: Ordinary filters will remove coarse dust, but the finer particles creep through nearly all air-filters adapted to home use. Engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company recently have succeeded experimentally in filtering air with the aid of a powerful electrical field. This charges the tiny particles, which then are passed through a collecting-screen of opposite charge. Even particles as small as those in cigarette smoke are attracted to the metal walls, where a thin film of oil traps and holds them.

* * * *

Seven Eclipses in 1935: This year will provide astronomers with the maximum number of eclipses of the sun and moon that can occur, a total of seven: five of the sun and two of the moon. Such a combination will not occur again for 550 years, or until 2485. Only two will be visible from the United States, one of the moon on the night of July 15, and one of the sun during the forenoon of February 3. The July 15 eclipse of the moon will last 102 minutes, just three minutes short of the record. It will be visible in all parts of the nation.

Einstein Dominates Scientific Meeting

Refugee Mathematician Believes That the Transmutation of Matter Into Energy Is Not a Practical Possibility at Present

A small, sensitive, and slightly naive refugee from Germany stole the show at the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed at Pittsburgh last week. Not only the general public and newspaper men, but even the staid scientists forgot their dignity in a scramble to see and hear the little man, Albert Einstein, whose ideas have worked the greatest revolution in modern scientific thought.

Keystone

Prof. Einstein explains his theories to reporters at Pittsburgh

The mathematician's day began with a mass interview with reporters, at the home of Nathaniel Spear, Pittsburgh furniture-dealer. The reporters had agreed in advance upon three questions, presumed to be of sufficient importance to coax significant answers. The queries, and Einstein's replies, were as follows:

1. Will science be able to transmute matter into energy for practical purposes?

"I am not a prophet, but I feel absolutely (or at least nearly) sure that it will not be possible to convert matter into energy for practical purposes. You must employ a lot of energy to get any energy out of the molecule, and the rest is lost. It is something like shooting birds in the dark, in a country where there are only a few birds."

2. What new progress have you made in connection with the "unified field theory"? What has been done to unite quantum mechanics with relativity?

"I have worked many years to solve these two problems, and I have certain hopes—but nothing sure—only hope. If you try to solve a deep, scientific problem, you must realize that the probability of finding an answer is very small. But you must always work and never despair."

3. Will science finally restore the principle of strict causality to its former status?

"This is a question that can not at present be answered. In former days it was the belief of scientists that you could verify the principle of causality: that, if you are given the initial state of a system, and observe it, and if you know the laws of nature, then you could predict the state of the system in future time. But Heisenberg has shown that this is not the case, for we can not observe the initial state without influencing the system in a way unknown to us. That makes it impossible to know the initial state, and also the final state.

"We can not know now whether the final state of our knowledge shall have a deterministic or a statistical form. Most physicists to-day believe that the final form will be of a probability nature, but I believe the opposite; I believe that it will be of a deterministic form."

Einstein's formal contribution to the program was a highly technical paper in which he presented a simpler method of determining the relation between the energy and mass of material particles. He had requested that only 450 be permitted to hear it. Two hundred tickets were handed to members of the American Mathematical Society. Others went to persons having an especially good claim to them, and the balance, approximately 100, were distributed by lot among the hundreds of applicants. More than 3,000 tried to get into the lecture by various devices. It was reported that as much as $50 had been bid for tickets.

Pianist and Yachtsman

The mathematician's recent public appearances have been few. He passes most of his time at the Institute for Advanced Study, which is located on the Princeton University campus, but is a separate institution. The mathematician is known as a fine violinist, but it is not so well-known that he also plays the piano, and is fond of sailing. Last summer he had a twenty-two-foot sloop at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, where he went sailing nearly every day while working on mathematical problems.

Einstein is not an experimental scientist; his function is to draw upon the experimental results of many scientists, and provide a theory which explains their data, and points the way to other research. His original "special theory" of relativity was announced in 1905, while he was examiner of patents in Switzerland.

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The Public Weal, a Legislative Task

The People's Representatives, Gathering This Year in the Halls of Congress and of Most State Capitols, Face the Problem of Aiding Millions of Distressed

A LONG program of suggested remedial legislation lies ahead of the 7,500 representatives of the people who gather this year in the halls of Congress and of all but four State Legislatures. The NRA will come under the closest scrutiny. As the old year waned, the NIRA was being attacked and defended.

In Chicago, Frank Bane, Director of the American Public Welfare Association, urged Congress and the forty-three State Legislatures which meet this month to work out a plan for public welfare. Congress, he said, "probably will consider ways and means for stimulating and assisting private enterprise, an enlarged public-works program, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, aid for mothers with dependent children, health insurance, and other measures for social security.

State Responsibility

"These measures," he added, "will not lessen the responsibility of the States, but will require from them additional efforts. . . . The need for carefully planned welfare legislation is obvious and urgent. One may well wonder how much suffering has been occasioned, and how much money has been wasted because, in the welfare field, in the past, we failed to organize proper welfare services, and to build sound welfare policies."

A similar national program for the public weal was presented by Dr. John B. Andrews, General Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Speaking also in Chicago, where a dozen societies of learned men were in their several sessions, Doctor Andrews declared that the public expected the President to fulfil his promise to have enacted a program for economic security. The program embraced unemployment insurance, health insurance, and old-age pensions.

Acme

The "seamier side" of New York City life: the tenant of a shanty cooks supper

Acme

New York City's destitute and homeless men find daytime shelter in the armories

"Expectation," said Doctor Andrews, "has been raised to a point where anything less will be regarded as a breach of that 'solemn covenant with the people' as supplemented by Presidential promises and reenforced in the late country-wide campaign with new political indorsement." Technical research, asserted Doctor Andrews, "has prepared the way for wide acceptance of a national program into which the States are to fit their constructive measures harmoniously."

Cooperation Is Urged

Calling for undelayed adoption of a "well-rounded social insurance program," Doctor Andrews declared: "This is the time for progressive cooperation and for determined insistence that those pledges of prompt action—upon which the high hopes of our millions of distressed people are now depending—shall be rigorously fulfilled."

George Terborgh, of the Brookings Institution, asserted that NRA had retarded recovery, but "whether the loss to recovery has been justified by gain through reform I leave it to others to say." Most of the excessive price competition of which industry complained, he said, would have disappeared naturally with the revival of business. The price-control devices used he thought were "for the most part either non-administrable, or objectionable on grounds of public policy. . . . My own view," he said, "is that the boosting of costs and prices that went on under the NRA was premature, ill-advised, and inimical to the expansion of productive activity.

"Both employers and employees, generally speaking, needed a greater volume of activity, not a higher price per unit of product or service."

Addressing himself to its labor aspect, Dr. Lewis Lorwin maintained that the NRA represented "a bundle of missed opportunities, half-way compromises, and unpremeditated achievements."

So far, he went on, it "has proved to be a rather inadequate device for Federal labor legislation. Excepting wage minima and hours, the codes, by and large, have reflected the *status quo ante*.

"But," Doctor Lorwin added, "the NRA still represents, in principle, a great social advance in so far as it recognizes the obligation of society to secure a living wage for its workers, and in so far as it invests the Government with the function of planning a stable prosperity for the nation as a whole."

Coming to the defense of NRA, Blackwell Smith, Acting NRA Counsel, declared that it had helped raise wages and eliminate child labor, and that recovery was well under way as a direct result of NRA operations. He recited that there had been an increase of 35 per cent. in pay-rolls since April, 1933, and an estimated increase of 25 per cent. in wages above the cost of living for all employees affected under the codes.

Problem of Old Age

FERA officials said that research revealed that large blocks of relief population "can not be regarded as emergency problems." Clark Tibbitts, Coordinator of Urban Research, pointed out that 700,000 on the relief-rolls had reached the age of sixty-five, and that "the number of aged is expected to double in the years to come, with consequently larger numbers becoming dependent."

Then there is the problem of the employables whose skills are becoming outmoded, and who will be replaced by younger workers.

Mr. Tibbitts said that the relief administration needed help in solving these and related problems because the character of relief was shifting from merely supplying temporary needs to permanent rehabilitation.

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Saving Youth From the Folly of Crime

The New Experimental Adolescent Court in Brooklyn Is Undertaking to Turn Young Lawbreakers Into the Straight and Narrow Path

While three young men awaited the electric chair in Sing Sing for murdering his brother, Magistrate William F. O'Dwyer was designated to sit in Brooklyn's new experimental adolescent court. This court takes its place alongside the Children's Court, and the Domestic Relations Court, presided over by Justice Jacob Panken as part of Brooklyn's systematic attempt to salvage broken families, and save youth from criminal folly. There are other such courts in the country, all established as a venture into a comparatively new path into crime control and prevention.

Acme

Justice Panken

Magistrate O'Dwyer, who came to this country from Ireland in 1912, once was a day laborer, later a policeman. His appointment to the new task, made by Chief City Magistrate James E. McDonald, was in line with Mayor LaGuardia's wishes that magistrates have part of their training as policemen.

Because of his varied experiences, and his methods, Magistrate O'Dwyer has won the respect of prisoners, lawyers, police officials, and prosecutors. According to law observers, he attempts to apply common sense to the dictates of the law. All youths between the ages of sixteen and nineteen arrested in the borough will be tried in his court.

Favors Another Chance

Out of his experience Magistrate O'Dwyer believes that the victim of bad companions, the youth who has strayed from religion, and the one who has had no discipline in his home, should get another chance. Before passing judgment in such cases, it is said, he has made it a practise to consult clergymen, welfare workers, and probation officials in the hope of reclaiming those who came before him during his two years on the magistrate's bench.

"You can always do something with the simple, misguided youngster," he said. "Very often you can make him a model man again just by threatening to send him away." Yet Magistrate O'Dwyer is reputed to have said that the worst criminals are between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, and never to have treated a dangerous criminal leniently. There are some cases, he has said, in which a magistrate can not act leniently.

Common sense also will dictate to Justice Panken, who was appointed to the Brooklyn Family Court by Mayor LaGuardia. "I am interested in this court," he said, "because it is not primarily a court of law. It is governed by law, of course, but its purpose is to keep as far away from legality as it can.

"It is my intention to make it possible for every child who has been subject to economic disabilities productive of faulty environmental conditions to have the opportunity to see, and actually be drawn into, a different environment as speedily as possible. I shall ask our people to interest themselves in the court and in its service."

Representatives of the city's law-enforcement, probationary, and medical agencies pledged their cooperation to the organizers of the new court. Similar support was promised to Magistrate O'Dwyer.

Doctor Butler's Proposal

In this connection it may be useful to recall what has recently been said by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University—that religious training should be given in time taken from school hours. Doctor Butler favored the French system, by which public elementary schools have a half holiday once a week to permit religious education to be given children in such form as their parents may desire. "The primary and responsible influence of the religious education of children should, of course, be the family and the Church," said Doctor Butler. "The family, unhappily, has largely broken down as a shaping and directing educational force and influence, while the Church, as represented by the Protestant churches at least, despite various statistical statements, is falling farther behind, year by year, in the effectiveness of its religious instruction."

Wide World

Judge O'Dwyer

An anomalous situation has arisen from our tax-supported school system, Doctor Butler pointed out. "The separation of Church and State is fundamental in our political order, but so far as religious instruction is concerned," he said, "this principle has been so far departed from as to put the whole force and influence of the tax-supported school on the side of one element of the population, namely, that which is pagan and believes in no religion whatsoever."

The Lynchings of 1934

Fifteen people, all Negroes, were lynched during 1934, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute. This number is thirteen less than the number, twenty-eight, lynched in 1933; seven more than the number, eight, in 1932; two more than the number, thirteen, in 1931; and six less than the number, twenty-one, in 1930. Eight of those lynched were in the hands of the law, three of these being taken from jails and five from officers of the law outside of jails.

In fifty-one instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, seven of these being in Northern and Western States, and forty-four in Southern States. In forty-six of the instances the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions were taken. In the other five instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Fourteen white men, fifty-seven negro men and three negro women were saved from violence.

The offenses charged against those illegally done to death were: attempted rape, four; rape, two; murder, two; wounding man in altercation, one; association with white woman, one; striking man, one; writing insulting letter, one; talking disrespectfully, one; insulting woman, one; implicating others in a charge of stealing turpentine and bootlegging it, one.

Mississippi led in the number of lynchings, six; Florida and Louisiana came next with two each; and one each was recorded for Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas.

Curing With a Cue

A billiard-table is the Rev. Cornelius Fitzsimmons's chief material means for reclaiming boys in the "Gashouse District" of New York City. He believes that good billiard-players are necessarily honest, and his theory has stood the test among two dozen boys from the street-gangs of the neighborhood.

Himself a good player, Father Fitzsimmons regards billiards as "the greatest relaxation for a tired or worried man." Campaigning among the boys, he drops hints to learn whether they are interested in billiards, allows those who favor the idea to use the table in his study, and invites them to exhibitions of his trick shots.

He has made good billiard-players of the three curates in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which he is pastor.

No Racial Discrimination

There is no discrimination against Jews in the law at present, said Max D. Steuer in a recent discussion of race-quotas in law and medical schools. But Mr. Steuer, a noted Jewish lawyer, believed that such entrance quotas soon might be established, and advocated their acceptance if the quota bases were fairly computed.

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Dramatists Are Charming People

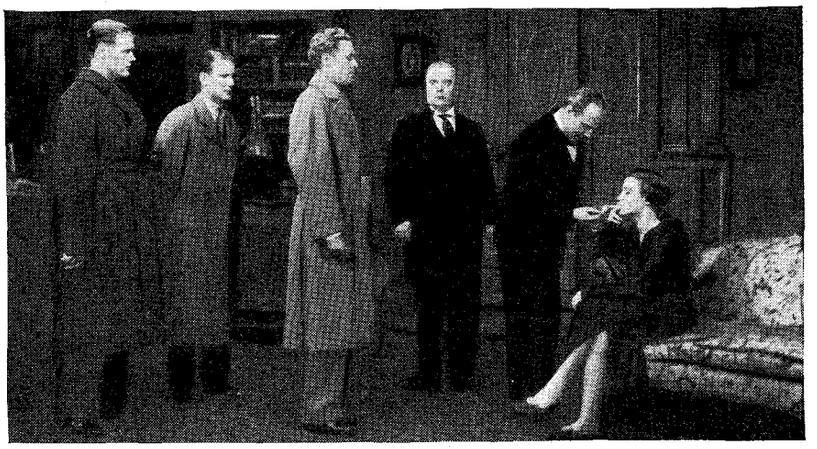
"Accent On Youth," One More Play About the Profession, Proves That at Least Some Writers Fancy a Glamourous Creature When They Look Upon Themselves

NO dramatist, in recent times, appears carefully to have considered the perils which surround and plague the task of creating a playwright character. The traps and terrors which strew the path of a writer creating a novelist character are distressing enough, but they are as so many rest-bowers and oases when compared to what a dramatist faces when, suddenly, he is overwhelmed with the urge to write about one of his own kind.

Some months ago Samson Raphaelson, who once upon a time wrote a play called "Young Love," sat himself down upon the brow of a Hollywood hill and composed a three-act tidy for the stage which he called "Old Love." When the manuscript reached the hands of Crosby Gaige, in New York, two things happened to it: it was bought for production, and it was, with astonishing haste, retitled "Accent On Youth."

The most impersonal of show-shoppers feels weird, scratchy things coursing up and down his spine when he encounters a play about a playwright. The authors and creators of these characters invariably deck their heroes in excessive charm, making the boys a dazzling combination of all the delights reputedly available to man. They are winning, witty, smooth, faultless, and, of course, irresistible to women. Every word they speak on the most trivial of subjects has a casual brilliance which points them for very glamourous people.

In "Accent On Youth" Mr. Raphaelson performs all these satin miracles of character-making, telling the plaintive love-story of a fifty-one-year-old dramatist who is adored by his comely and exceedingly young secretary. The dramatist, having just completed a play, makes an arrangement to dash off to Finland with an actress. He calls his secretary in, checks up on the last details of his business affairs, and, then, of course, discharges her.



The dramatist and the actress confound the husband in "Accent on Youth"

Once discharged, once paid, once plainly and unequivocally her own mistress without any duties toward him, she straightforwardly tells him she loves him. The words she uses, the manner in which she uses them, her reactions, and her fervors, all recommend themselves to him as just what his new play needs. So, in the midst of the tearful confession, he reengages her and begins to dictate a new scene for the play, a new scene lifted right out of what has just happened to him. Finland and the actress are forgotten.

As a reward for her candor, and for saving his play, this impertinent dramatist gives her the leading rôle. Their romance and her career as an actress are equally satisfactory until her young leading man falls in love with her. The aging dramatist, making a noble gesture, contrives that she shall return that love, and he goes quietly off to sulk about it. She marries the younger man, and, five months later, is back, pleading for old love.

What Mr. Raphaelson really means is that five months later she is back saying, in effect: "I would rather have the love of an old man who is a charming dramatist, than the love of a young man who is a good business man. It's more fun."

Apart from this restatement of the theory that knights of old were drab compared to a modern dramatist in the drawing-room, the Raphaelson play is a pleasant, flaky, and acceptable evening in theater.

For a sample of airy dialog which accompanies even the most terrifyingly critical situations in the play, consider this passage between the actress and the dramatist at the moment when her husband has discovered her in the older man's apartment, and has witnesses who will further his divorce suit:

(The dramatist lights a cigarette, and sits down opposite the actress, his back to the husband and two friends.)

Gaye (the dramatist). Lovely weather we're having.

Linda (the actress). I wouldn't put it past you.

Gaye (indicating his old bath-robe, which she wears). What a beautiful garment. I've been admiring it all evening.

Linda. Yes, a little model by Patou.

(Butler, without knocking, enters)

Did you ring, sir?

Gaye (who hasn't been near the bell-cord). Yes, *Flogdell.* The champagne.

Flogdell. Yes, sir. How many glasses, sir?

Gaye. Flogdell, don't be stupid. There are only two of us.

Flogdell (looking from *Gaye* to *Linda,* from *Linda* to *Gaye,* and, then, from the two of them to the three silent young men). What happened to the three gentlemen who were here, sir?

Mr. Raphaelson excels in the making of that kind of writing, and three of his cast excel at performing it: Nicholas Hannen as *Steven Gaye;* Miss Constance Cummings, as *Linda,* and Ernest Cossart as *Flogdell.*

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour." affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," John Van Druten's adroit and delicious proof that a play requires no plot if it is well-written and acted—which this is. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," a completely satisfying folk-play, rich in the details of life on the Erie Canal in the 'fifties. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a costly operetta, studded with eloquent settings and Strauss music, all as bland as country cream, but not half as fattening. At the Center Theater.

"Valley Forge," Maxwell Anderson's lyric, and bitter, study of the causes and deceptions of the American Revolution. At the Guild Theater. W.B.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 24)

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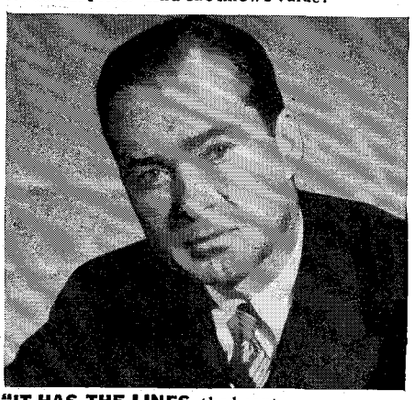
"DAZZLED BY BEAUTY," says Miss Dorris Bishop, buyer and value expert. "I guessed the new 1935 Dodge to be worth hundreds of dollars above its actual price." And she *knows* value!



"IT HAS THE LINES, the beauty you expect to see only in very high-priced cars," says Frank J. Leahey, buyer for one of New York's most exclusive shops. "Amazing to find a car of such smartness for such a radically low price."

"I KNOW GOOD LOOKS when I see them," says Russell Patterson, famous artist and illustrator, "so it's no wonder that I guessed the price of the new 1935 Dodge too high."

"I FELT SURE the new Dodge for 1935 must be a fairly high-priced car," says Ed Studwell, buyer for one of New York's largest department stores. "I couldn't see how such a fine car could be built for such a low price."

Here it is... the Car that made

175 EXPERTS GUESS WRONG!

So Much Luxury, Style and Value in the New 1935 Dodge, Experts Over-guessed Its Price . . . Couldn't Believe It Would Sell For So Little!

175 experts—buyers, purchasing agents, stylists . . . authorities in engineering, fashion, value—were asked to guess the price of the new Dodge for 1935.

And everyone guessed too high! Some even estimated as much as $200 to $300 above what it actually sells for!

But no wonder they couldn't guess correctly. Never before has any car so low-priced been so smartly designed, so modern in both interior and exterior appointments, so sturdily built . . . with 95 basic advancements that provide new comfort, new economy, new high speed with safety.

Added to these are the time-tested and proved Dodge hydraulic brakes, Floating Power engine mountings, safety all-steel body and other famous features that have made Dodge unmatched for rugged, dependable service over the years.

Smart As Tomorrow!

At first sight, you'll recognize the smartness of this new Dodge. Then . . . sit behind the wheel. Drive the New-Value Dodge. The difference will startle you. Steering, shifting, operating the clutch and the brakes have been simplified, made effortless. Engineers call it "Synchromatic Control." It's fascinatingly easy.

And you're in for another surprise—the "Airglide Ride." Now, riding is literally gliding. Dodge engineers have found the secret of equalized weight distribution on all four wheels—with super-flexible springs to absorb road shocks and the new Dodge "Ride-Levelator" to eliminate sidesway.

This combination brings you undreamed-of riding comfort. The car has a steadiness and roadability never before even approached in any motor car. It keeps on an even keel at all times. Hugs the road. Skims smoothly over rough spots. Takes sharp curves safely, even at high speeds.

And the Dodge "Red Ram" motor. It's silky smooth in action. It has traditional Dodge dependability . . . it's built to last. Develops 85 miles an hour and up! And it provides amazing economy—a saving of 15¢ to 20¢ on every dollar you spend for gas is now possible—with even more astonishing oil economy!

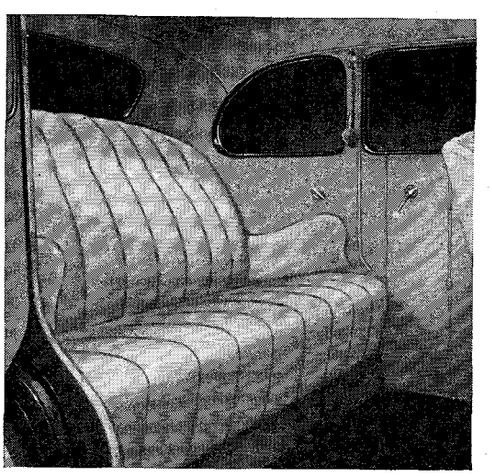
Startling Low Price!

After you've seen this New-Value Dodge, compare delivered prices. You'll be surprised! Only the genius of a manufacturing organization like Dodge—with 20 years' experience building fine motor cars—could create such outstanding value!

For just a trifling few dollars more, you can step out of the small-car class and enjoy real style and luxury—and the pride of owning a big, powerful, New-Value Dodge!

DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION

**All prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan. Coupe $645, Coupe (with Rumble Seat) $710, Sedan $735, Sedan (2-Door) $690, Touring Sedan (4-Door, with trunk) $760, Touring Sedan (2-Door, with trunk) $715.*



"CHAIR-HEIGHT SEATS"—FRONT AND REAR—a real achievement in riding comfort. Through a new method of construction that permits lowering the floor 3½ inches, Dodge engineers have given you the uncramped freedom of "chair-height" seating.

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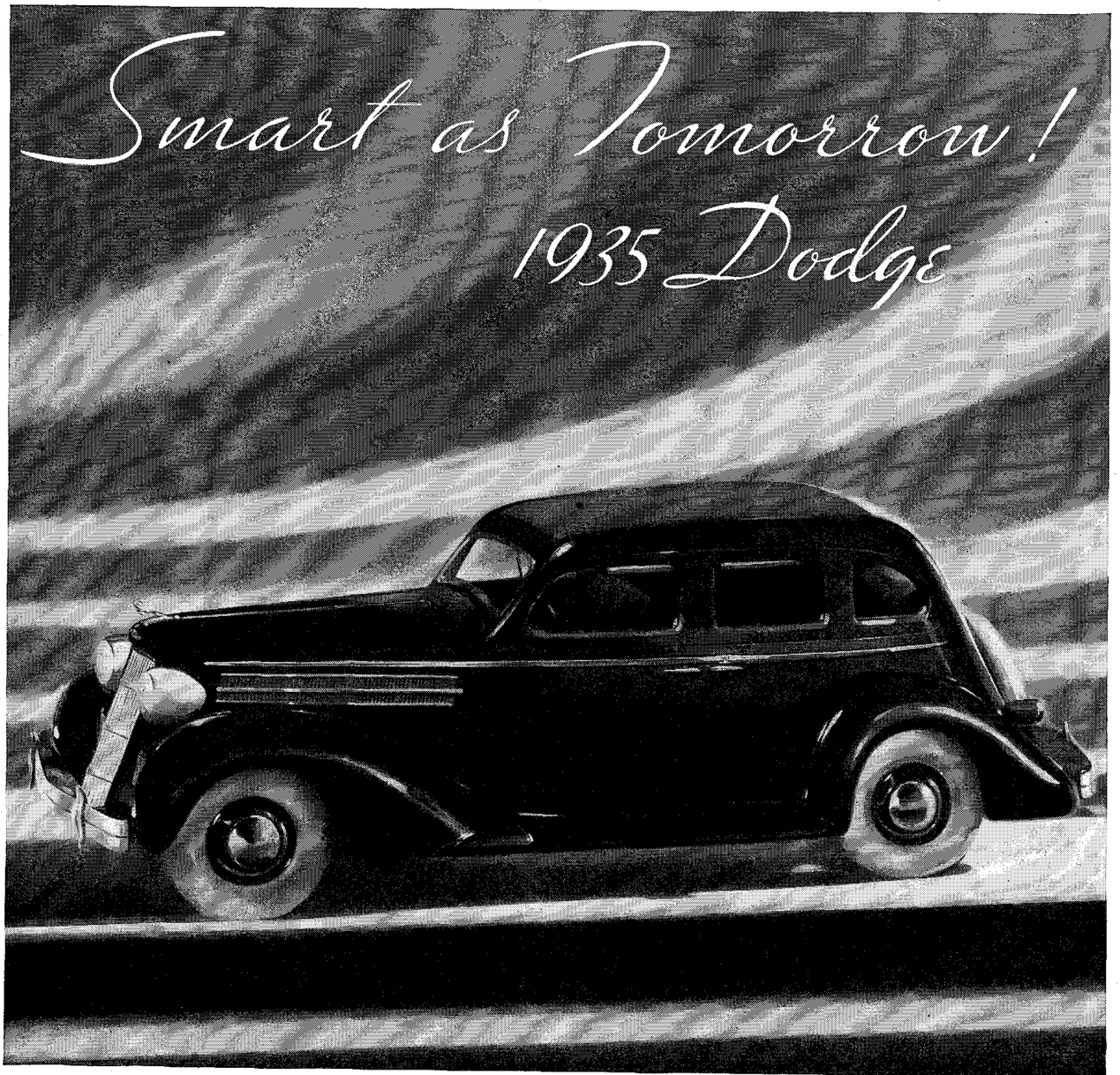
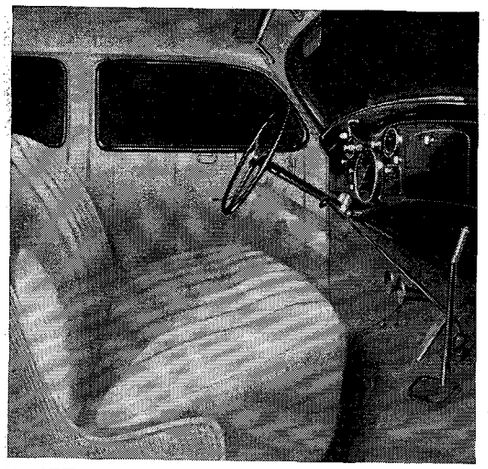
Smart as Tomorrow!

1935 Dodge

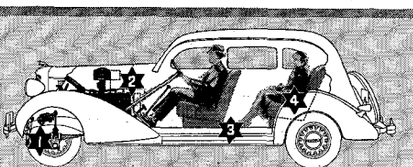


*The New-Value Dodge Sedan $735**



SMART AS TOMORROW. Inside and out, this new Dodge expresses the last word in luxury. In every detail, care and artistry have worked together to give the utmost in appearance, convenience and durability.

NEW Airglide Ride



1. Dodge "level-ator" and new Multi-leaf springs end body roll and side-sway.
2. "Red Ram" engine moved forward 8 inches to permit new distribution of weight mass.
3. Floor lowered 3½ inches to give seats the height of a comfortable living room chair.
4. Rear seat moved forward 6 inches. Passenger seated ahead of the axle "shock line."

YOU NOW RIDE CRADLED *BETWEEN* THE AXLES.

New Value DODGE

$645* AND UP, F. O. B. FACTORY DETROIT

DELIVERED NOW FOR JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN THE LOWEST-PRICED CARS

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January Makes America Motor-Conscious

1934 Figures and Expansion Plans for 1935 Revealed at Shows Emphasize the Wide-Spread Effect of the Automotive Industry on the National Economic Life

AMERICA is "motor-conscious" this month. While manufacturers and dealers study last year's statistics, and try to gain from them definite data for the future, car-owners and would-be car-owners analyze budgets and transportation needs.

Starting with the display of new models against a brilliant background at the New York Automobile Show last week, the annual series of exhibitions is well under way. This week Cleveland holds the center of the stage; next week there will be shows at Nashville, Tennessee, San Francisco and Long Beach, California.

Additional incentive is provided by the news that $1,600,000 was spent last year on streets and highways, with 960,000 of the 3,040,000 total miles surfaced for easy travel.

Recent Developments

The inconsistency of heeding the call of the open road at a time of year when snow and cold are driving many indoors has been largely removed by recent developments in the automobile industry. Ninety-eight per cent. of cars sold last year were closed.

"Formerly, when snow covered the ground, and sleet and ice made the going difficult," K. T. Keller, President of Dodge Brothers, has pointed out, "automobiles were generally drained and kept in garages until spring. With roads cleared of snow, with car-interiors comfortably heated, with tires larger and less prone to skidding, with brakes improved, the car has become a prime means for reuniting families that ordinarily live far apart."

In the South and Southwest, of course, motorists pay less attention to the seasons, and it is there, and in rural areas, that dealers are concentrating for a moment. The importance of the automobile on the farm is evident from figures compiled for 1934 by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, and released by Alfred Reeves, Vice President.

They show that of the 24,840,000 motor-vehicles registered in the United States, 5,035,060 were on farms. Passenger cars accounted for 4,134,675. The 900,385 motor-trucks represented 26 per cent. of all such vehicles in use. Among the 2,500,000 motor-truck owners in all fields, 25,970 operated fleets of more than five trucks. Trucks represented 13 per cent. of all motor-vehicles, and paid $312,000,000 in motor-taxes, or 26 per cent. of all such taxes collected.

Other tables showed that of 112,200 motor-buses, 46,200 were in revenue services; 17,500 were in local, or transit, service; 65,000 were used by consolidated schools, and 11,000 by street-railways.

There were 435,000 motor-vehicles sold outside of the United States (including exports and output in American-owned Canadian plants). The per cent. of increase in foreign sales over 1933 was seventy-nine, and the value of motor-vehicles, parts, and tires exported from the United States and Canada was $231,460,000.

Listing of 36,900 car and truck dealers, 98,293 garages, service-stations and repair-shops, 5,759 wholesalers indicates the extent of the motor-vehicle retail business in the country.

Each day of the new year brings further indication, according to automobile men, that these figures will show a decided increase in the next twelve months.

"Unless there is some new and unexpected national economic convulsion, another substantial expansion in the sale of automotive products will be witnessed in 1935," said James Dalton, Editor of *Motor*, in an *Editor & Publisher* symposium on trade recovery. "World sales of cars and trucks may exceed 3,000,000 for the first time since 1930."

Census figures show that one-sixth of all persons engaged in wholesale, retail and service trades depend upon the automotive and gasoline industries for their employment and wages. Of the 2,133,437 establishments operating in the United States in 1933, 383,347 relied entirely upon sales to owners and operators of motor-vehicles. The total pay-roll for all wholesale, retail, and service trades amounted to $5,058,803,000. Approximately 16 per cent. of this amount, $801,006,000, was paid out by the automotive and petroleum industries.

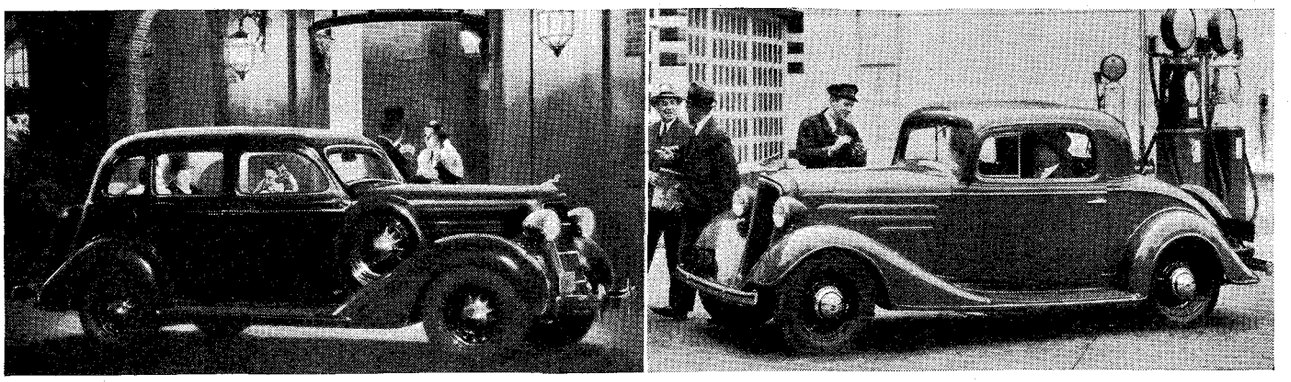
Firms making automotive and allied sales exclusively had 655,012 full-time employees last year, and provided part-time employment for 101,137 persons. There were 6,303 firms wholesaling automotive products exclusively; 28,421 wholesalers of petroleum and its products; 30,646 retail motor-vehicle dealers; 16,027 retail dealers in accessories, tires and batteries; and 170,404 filling-stations.

Tax Collections Gain

Despite a reduction in the gasoline-tax rate, the Federal Government collected more petroleum taxes during eleven months of 1934 than during the corresponding period of 1933, figures issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicated. Taxes collected by the Bureau from the Federal gasoline tax, from lubricating-oil taxes, pipe-line transportation taxes and from processing taxes through November of 1934 amounted to $188,555,637, or about a million dollars more than was collected in a similar period the year before.

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association emphasizes the relation of the motor industry to other business by the following figures:

Number of carloads of automotive freight shipped over railroads in 1934, 2,930,000; rubber used by automobile industry, 80 per cent.; plate glass used by automobile industry, 70 per cent.; steel and iron used by automobile industry, 23 per cent.; lumber, hardwood, used by automobile industry, 9 per cent.; copper used by automobile industry, 19 per cent.; lead used by automobile industry, 39 per cent.; aluminum used by automobile industry, 23 per cent.; nickel used by automobile industry, 28 per cent.; gasoline consumption by motor industry, 85 per cent.; gasoline used by motor vehicles (bbls. of 42 gal.), 345,000,000; lubricants used by motor vehicles (bbls. of 42 gal.), 10,500,000; lubricants, per cent. used by motor vehicles, 53; crude rubber used by motor industry, 1934 (lbs.), 707,800,000; cotton fabric used in tires, 1934 (lbs.), 196,000,000.



In 1935 "world sales of cars and trucks may exceed 3,000,000 for the first time since 1930," according to James Dalton, Editor of *Motor*. (Left) 1935 Dodge Four-Door Sedan; (Right) 1935 New Standard Chevrolet Coupé

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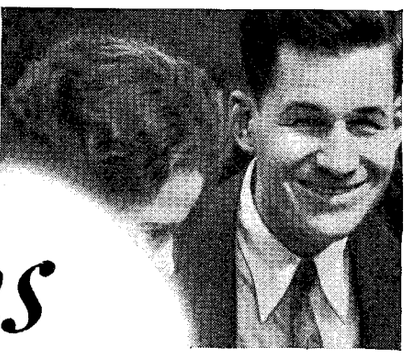
"RELIEVED IN 3 DAYS!" *South Bend, Ind.* Mrs. Opal Haymaker says: "I had constipation. This XR Yeast relieved me *in 3 days!*"

"IT'S WONDERFUL!" . . . Peggy Pool, Chicago, says: "I couldn't work. Had indigestion. Headaches. Skin broke out." XR Yeast helped her in a few days!

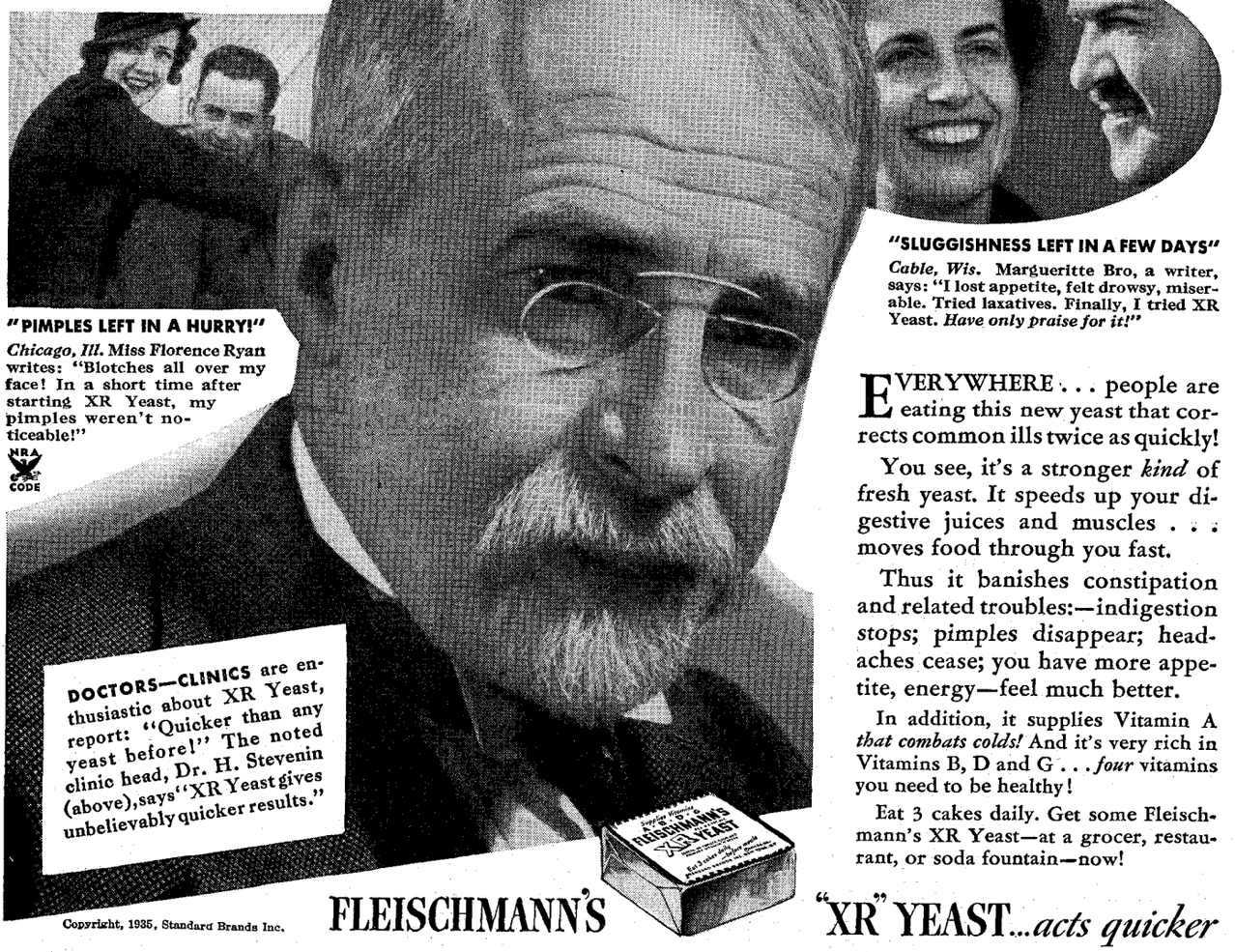


"ACTED IN 72 HOURS!" *Norwood, Pa.* David Evans says: "I developed indigestion. This XR Yeast acted in 72 hours."

3 Millions already eating new "XR" Yeast...!

"INDIGESTION STOPPED FAST!" *Elizabeth, N. J.* Brewster S. Beach writes: "I tried yeast—the XR kind. My indigestion soon disappeared."

"NEVER BELIEVED IN LAXATIVES" *Waltham, Mass.* Mrs. W. R. Hickler says: "XR Yeast relieved my indigestion in *just a few days!* Headaches left."



"PIMPLES LEFT IN A HURRY!" *Chicago, Ill.* Miss Florence Ryan writes: "Blotches all over my face! In a short time after starting XR Yeast, my pimples weren't noticeable!"

NRA CODE

"SLUGGISHNESS LEFT IN A FEW DAYS" *Cable, Wis.* Margueritte Bro, a writer, says: "I lost appetite, felt drowsy, miserable. Tried laxatives. Finally, I tried XR Yeast. *Have only praise for it!*"

DOCTORS—CLINICS are enthusiastic about XR Yeast, report: "Quicker than any yeast before!" The noted clinic head, Dr. H. Stevenin (above), says "XR Yeast gives unbelievably quicker results."

EVERYWHERE . . . people are eating this new yeast that corrects common ills twice as quickly!

You see, it's a stronger *kind* of fresh yeast. It speeds up your digestive juices and muscles . . . moves food through you fast.

Thus it banishes constipation and related troubles:—indigestion *stops*; pimples *disappear*; headaches cease; you have more appetite, energy—feel much better.

In addition, it supplies Vitamin A *that combats colds!* And it's very rich in Vitamins B, D and G . . . *four* vitamins you need to be healthy!

Eat 3 cakes daily. Get some Fleischmann's XR Yeast—at a grocer, restaurant, or soda fountain—now!

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FLEISCHMANN'S "XR" YEAST...*acts quicker*

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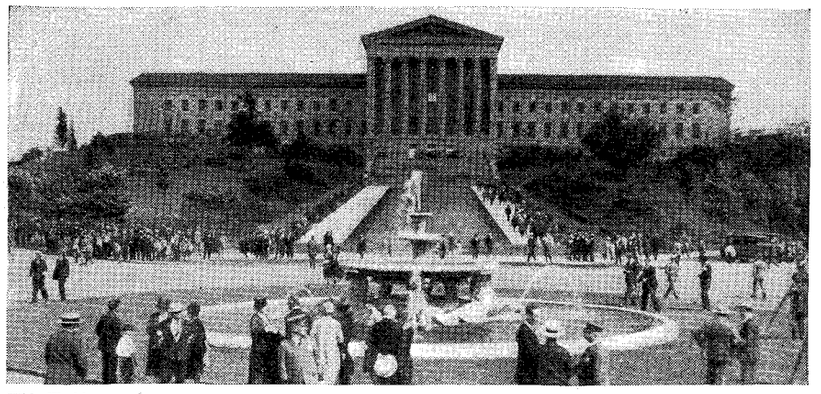
Art for Youth's Sake

The Pennsylvania Society for Promotion of Arts and Sciences, Through Its "School Journey" Plan, Helps Guide Rural Scholars



Wide World

The Pennsylvania Art Museum, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. In the foreground is the replica of one of the most prized art treasures of Italy, the "Fountain of Sea Horses," presented by the Italian nation

Five years ago a small group of Philadelphians, headed by Louis Walton Sipley, then a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, started to work out a "School Journey" plan for making the various museums in that city available to pupils in the suburban and nearby rural schools.

Groups were brought in buses, and the boys and girls guided through the Art Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Commercial Museum, the University Museum, and other centers of educational and cultural exhibits. School authorities saw that this was a good thing to do, and the results were so satisfactory that now the movement has taken larger form in the first organization of its kind in this country —the Pennsylvania Society for Promotion of Arts and Sciences.

Last July the Society was formed "To stimulate interest and encourage achievement, of child and adult, in cultural activities." Members from every field of education are collaborating, from teachers in one-room rural schools to district and county superintendents.

Functions of the Society

Dr. James N. Rule, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is on the Board of Directors, as are Nicola d'Ascenzo, Dr. Howard McClenahan and Mrs. John F. Lewis, Jr.—all members of the Philadelphia Board of Education. A special faculty committee, comprised of Drs. W. L. Grinstead, J. L. Scott, and W. L. Einolf, has been appointed by the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania to assist in diagnostic and prognostic studies.

The functions of the Society, as outlined by Mr. Sipley, who is Managing Director, are threefold—(1) to contribute to the education of the child through activities specifically related to studies within the school; (2) to contribute to the cultural interests of the community, for both child and adult; (3) to contribute to the cultural interests of educators as individuals interested in the arts and sciences.

The original "School Journey" plan has been broadened to include methods of assisting schools in their own classrooms by enriching and vitalizing the content of specific courses of study through the lending of pictures, slides, films, exhibits, and the holding of lectures.

The Society enlarges on this plan so that museums and other cultural institutions may and do actively contribute to the intellectual and esthetic growth of the community.

Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of the Graphic Sketch Club, and for many years a member of the Pennsylvania State Council on Education, is President of the Society. At a recent meeting of board members, he said: "The children and adults in our rural communities are hungry for beautiful things, and in our museum vaults and art schools are many lovely things now hidden from view which might be used to bring joy and pleasure to those unable to visit the museum galleries. The time has come when the child interested in esthetics must be encouraged and given such recognition that he may feel as great a pride in what he does as the star on the athletic team feels. There should be the same provision for competitive effort in esthetics as now exists in athletics."

But art is not the sole or the major interest of the Society. Its fundamental philosophy is revealed in two phrases in its declaration of aims: "The most important undertaking in the world is the development and upbuilding of the intellectual and moral stature of man," and "No real advance of culture in a democracy can be made without the improvement of the mass of people, both rural and urban."

The founders of this movement are doing what is believed to be pioneer work, in that it is the first attempt, on a large scale, to correlate educational and cultural activities in a large area, for the benefit of both school and community. It is reaching tens of thousands of teachers, pupils and parents.

Musicians Emergency Fund In a Drive for $400,000

Among the first to feel the effects of depression and, certainly, among the last to realize on the benefits of returning prosperity are the professional musicians. Persons interested in their plight estimated that a fund of $400,000 would provide immediate relief and, as a start toward the collection of that fund, a performance was arranged for the night of January 6 at the Center Theater in Radio City. Current figures on radio and musical fees showed that the talent represented for that one night was just a little short of half the amount required for the Musicians Emergency Fund.

When all the singers and players had been heard and seen, a total of $190,000 in artistic values had been presented. Prominent on the program were Artur Bodanzky, Lucrezia Bori, Walter Damrosch, José Iturbi, Frank Black, Lotte Lehmann, Giovanni Martinelli, Lauritz Melchior, Fritz Reiner, Greta Stueckgold, Bruno Walter, and Gladys Swarthout. The combination of the salaries of these and others, for one night, if paid, would have been the practical half of the sum needed.

The Musicians Emergency Fund has had three functions. It has provided home-relief, made-work, and commercial placement, and, working on the theory that if the public hears good music it eventually will want to spend its money freely on the extension of musical education, the organization believes that its work may prove a beneficent boomerang.

Thus far its aid has been extended only to professionals who were earning their livings by music previous to 1928.

Thousands Are Aided

Since its organization three years ago, the Fund has found $156,000 in work for about 8,000 musicians and has sponsored more than 1,295 concerts in the schools of New York. Other projects under the Fund have been settlement-house concerts, church concerts, formation of orchestras, hospital concerts, and coaching for musicians. In spite of these efforts there still are more than 1,800 musicians on the relief lists and the present drive for $400,000 is to provide help for them.

The registration figures of the Fund disclose some interesting figures. There are 20 per cent. more men than women registered for relief. Divided according to age, almost 70 per cent. of the entire registration is between twenty-five and fifty years. Religious preferences disclosed 29 per cent. Catholics, 32 per cent. Protestants, and 17 per cent. Jewish. Americans, Italians, and Russians predominate in the nationality groupings, with 83.75 per cent. as citizens, 7.75 per cent. aliens, and the remaining 8.5 per cent. had taken out either first or second papers. Classified by vocations, 21.1 per cent. are singers, 17.2 per cent. are pianists and 11.3 per cent. are violinists. The remaining 51.4 per cent. range between thirty and forty different instruments and occupations.

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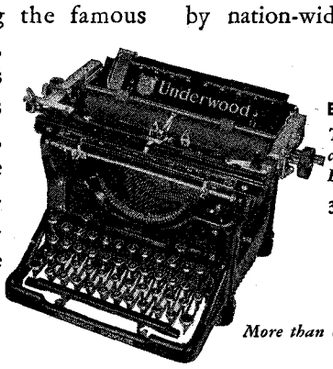

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Battle for Democracy. By Rexford Guy Tugwell. (New York: Columbia University Press; $3.)

Rexford Guy Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture and the *Adonis* of President Roosevelt's "brain trust," has been more violently attacked than any other member of the President's intimate circle. He was a professor of economics, which exposed him to the conventional ridicule of the learned; he had visited Soviet Russia (in 1922), which led the Opposition to brand him a Communist; he had written books, from which phrases could be dug to be hurled against him. His clothes fit; which, to some, seemed to argue that he could know nothing of farming. He was the target of Doctor Wirt's famous wet-firecracker attack; and, sometimes, for weeks, anti-Administration writers have fired at him.

No. 1 Man in the "Brain Trust"

Beau Brummel of the Administration, author, student, book-lover, Rexford Guy Tugwell ranks as No. 1 in the "brain trust." The forty-two-year-old Ph.D. was born at Sinclairville, New York, the son of a business man. He specialized in economics, which he later taught at the University of Pennsylvania, his *Alma Mater*. He joined the Columbia University faculty in 1931. Appointed Under Secretary of Agriculture, his $10,000 salary contrasts with the $600 a year he drew when he married in 1914. Farmers dislike his policy of eliminating sub-marginal land; his pure food bill and drug act met strong opposition. Tall, dark, handsome, he makes no speeches, follows no sports. He has a deep love of the open country, and prefers to stroll through his father's apple-orchard, or across the lawn of his home on the shores of Lake Ontario.

In "The Battle for Democracy" he assembles the replies to critics, and the explanations of policy which he made during the first year of the Roosevelt Administration—in articles in Raymond Moley's *Today*, and in addresses to college boys, newspaper editors, women's organizations, and other forums—and adds a few new notes on the state of the country. They reveal an American with an historical perspective, a passionate faith that it is possible, by taking thought, to make a better future, and a frank belief in governmental experiment.

"The Constitution itself," Doctor Tugwell says, "was, in effect, a *coup d'état*. It was adopted in contravention of the Articles of Confederation because the Government set up by those articles was too weak, too decentralized, to meet contemporary economic problems." We are in another crisis; and the Constitution needs revitalizing to meet contemporary problems. He quotes Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to the effect, that the Constitution never was intended to rivet upon the country the economic dogmas which prevailed at the time of its adoption.

Yet it seems clear to this economist that the American people, who carried "deification of individual initiative and freebooter enterprise" to pitch never equaled elsewhere, must begin to think in terms of national good. Free competition, he says, is no end in itself; it brought distress upon the nation. The old legend was that economic forces, if let alone, would bring things out right in the end. History proved the legend false. Free competition threw Wall Street into the hands of financial racketeers, operating with other people's money; it destroyed the mass market; it ruined the nation's farmers.

Is it alien to the Yankee genius for invention to attempt to establish rules for this fateful game? Doctor Tugwell asks. Is it undemocratic for an elected Administration to make proposals for control?

In the chapters written in 1934 Doctor Tugwell speaks a little less ringingly than in 1933, rather answering critics than proclaiming new objectives; but he still has no doubt of the direction of progress. It is toward national planning, toward controlled use of land, and controlled direction of industry, subject to the democratic checks of periodic elections, and to the variations in program normal in any experiment.

* * * *

You Are the Government. By Jouett Shouse. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $1.)

In contrast to Doctor Tugwell, Jouett Shouse, President of the American Liberty League, calls "Back to the Past." He defends "liberties" which to Doctor Tugwell seem chiefly to license racketeers. Very cautiously he attacks the entire New Deal. "We would not wish to return to the complete freedom from governmental regulation," he says. "The increasing complexity of modern life has made necessary the exercise of authority along many new lines." To virtually every new exercise of such authority by the Roosevelt Administration he is opposed, but he never states a clear philosophy, and leaves the principles of the Liberty League still a considerable mystery.

Worth Reading

Better Think Twice About It. By Luigi Pirandello. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $3.) More stories by the latest Nobel prize-winner.

Bright Mexico. By Larry Barretto. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.) An unassuming and very winning travel-book.

The Transients. By Mark Van Doren. (New York: William Morrow and Company; $2.50.) An allegory in which two perfect spirits from another world visit Earth and decide to leave again.

We Are Betrayed. By Vardis Fisher. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) In which the Idaho novelist completes his stark portrait of an American.

Passing Judgments. By George Jean Nathan. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50.) Lively and unorthodox comments on the theater, movies, wine, women, and Mr. Nathan himself.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

JACOB SINGS

By Sara Henderson Hay

Better than valleys, and the narrow grace
Of willows leaning to the river's face,
The terrible male beauty of this place!

Better than vineyards is the brawny sand,
And the stout breathing of this lusty land,
Wind in the ears, and the sky on either hand . . .

I have abjured the subtle-bosomed south,
And the soft rains, like honey on the mouth,
This is a hardy fasting, and a drouth!

Oh I have found the grape too sickly sweet,
And I am glutted with the docile wheat,
And here, if one be strong enough, is meat!

A brave life, Israel, for the spirit grown
Wakeful and fierce—and many a man has known
A harsher pillow than an honest stone!

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

INTERVIEW

By Althea Bass

Deceive the mind whatever way you will;
Distort stark facts you do not choose to face;
Warm truth till it has lost its power to chill;
Supply reality such saving grace
Out of imagination's boundlessness
As may conceal its sternness for an hour
And cover its sharp edge with kindliness;
Swear evil must succumb to goodness' power;
Practise these sweet deceptions if you must,
But never seek to hide the lie you tell,
For in the end the body that you trust
To bear the mind's hard burden will rebel.
Then, broken, it will take to bed and cry
For liberation from the mind's long lie.

—*American Poetry Journal (Flushing, L. I.)*

ESCAPE THE HOUNDS!

By Lucia Trent

Why let our lives be tuned to a lusty horn?
Why keep our faces turned toward winter wind?
Oh, let us sail where swarthy men are born
To love beneath the flowering tamarind.

We strain our lives through sieves of artifice,
Who hurry here and there with burdened minds

While always close to the shadow-stained abyss
The sharpener, Death, forever starkly grinds
The knives of doom. Enough! Call of the hounds
Of circumstance that bay our pretty tracks!
Oh hasten to where the pulse of laughter pounds
And we can feel the sun upon our backs!

—*Fantasy (Pittsburgh).*

GHOST

By Ruth Baldwin Pierson

A New Year waits at the eastern gate
With guileless air;
My house decrees I let her in—
I scarcely care—

"Who is this caller, lean and gaunt?
I straightly swear
It is the same I ushered out
By lantern flare!"

—*Voices (New York).*

O EVER THUS!

By Virginia Spates

Age:
This road will lead you straight to hell,
Turn backward while you may!
Youth:
I find it fascinating, too;
Did you go all the way?

—*Kaleidograph Press (Dallas).*

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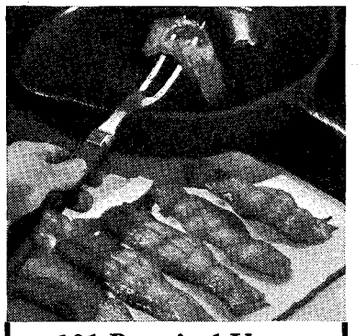

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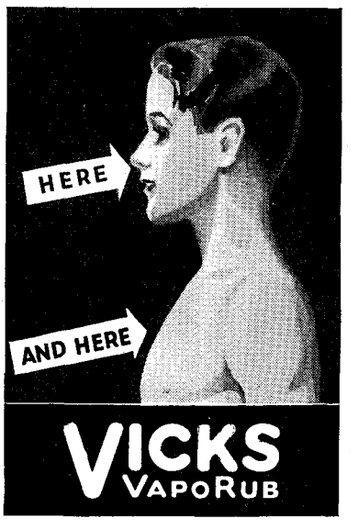

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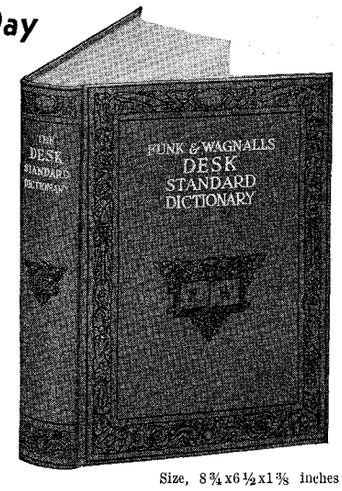

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Topics in Brief

EVEN if the meek do inherit the earth, the lawyers will take most of it in the will contest.—*Dallas Morning News.*

A NICKEL isn't supposed to be as good as a dollar, but it goes to church more often.—*The Oneida (N. Y.) Democrat Union.*

WITH only one child, the Vanderbilts got about as much publicity as the Dionnes did with five.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE most effective method of taking the profits out of war would be to run war through a depression.—*Ohio State Journal.*

OCEANS, it appears, are large bodies of water across which jingoes, including our own, make war talk.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

IN other words, Japan doesn't understand why she can't have as many battle-ships and submarines as Christian nations.—*Springfield Union.*

AN Ohio woman, on public relief, spent a week's dole for a permanent wave. Where money is scarce, it goes to the head.—*Detroit News.*

THERE is war in China again. The only thing worse typographically is the chance of an outbreak between Japan and Russia.—*Wichita Eagle.*

STRATOSPHERE picture makes the earth look like a checkerboard. Well, everybody is trying to keep one jump ahead.—*Birmingham News.*

WISH Einstein would lay off curved space a while, and explain why a telephone-receiver cord persists in twisting up in forty knots.—*Mobile Register.*

IN spite of what the courteous Japanese diplomats may say, we still cling to the belief that if Manchukuo is an independent State, so's matrimony.—*Boston Herald.*

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An Unusually Tough Winter
—Herblock for NEA Service

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Beginning to Melt

—Chamberlain for the King Features Syndicate

THINGS work out. A season of adversity makes a rugged race, and that's the kind it takes to pay off the bonds.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

A $100 suit on his back, a $1,000,000 deal on his mind—and his lunch in his pocket. That's Wall Street to-day.—*Stock Market Technique.*

IF Uncle Sam would give the people what they think they want instead of what they actually need, he'd go broke in a week.—*Florida Times-Union.*

DON'T forget this: That when you live in a glass house and the neighbors gossip, the glass is of the magnifying sort.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

EUROPE has so many different ways it can start a war that the difficulty of making up its mind among them may prolong peace.—*Charleston (S. C) Evening Post.*

THAT American naval officer who compelled the Japanese to abandon their hermit ways surely did not know what he was starting.—*Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.*

MR. RICHBERG, it seems, is about to find the answer to the long-discussed question of whether a second-hand dead cat is worse than a brand new one.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

IF it could be arranged that the pay of the war-gun manufacturer would be the same as that of the fellow who goes to war to shoot the gun, that might help, too.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ADOLF HITLER, we read, says there have been times when starvation was staring him in the face. It couldn't have been very pleasant for either of them.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

ENGLAND is considering a law forbidding the use of motor-car horns altogether. Such a law in America would deprive a lot of motorists of their entire driving equipment.—*Kansas City Star.*

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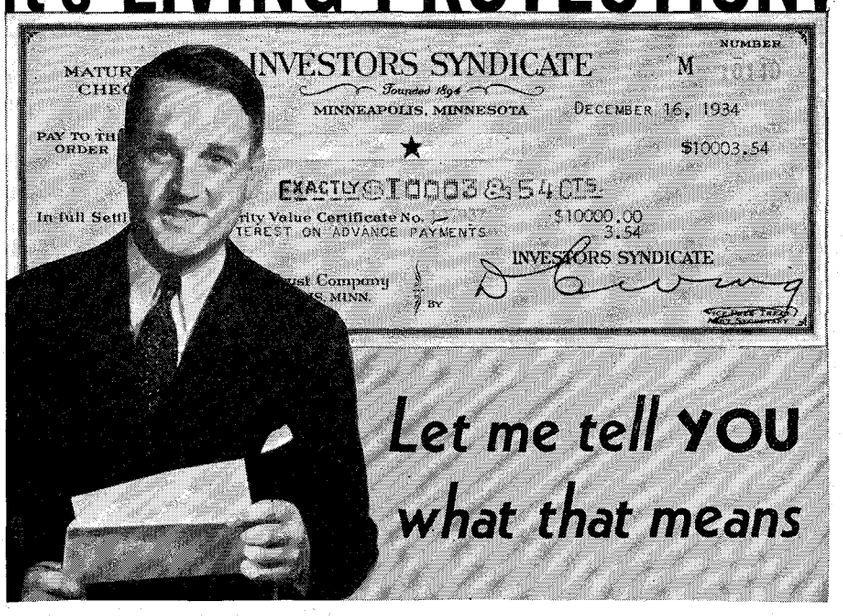

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The Overlapping Functions Of New York Governments

Except that they have increased in number, the 12,537 units of local government in New York State have remained unchanged since the Duke of York drafted his plan in 1665. Each has functions overlapping functions performed by other units; most of them have debts overlapping debts of other units.

In an article on "conditions as they exist" in the Empire State, Howard P. Jones, of the National Municipal League, recently cited factors which have caused prominent public figures to demand drastic reform of New York's local government set-up.

There are fifty-seven counties in the State, not including five within New York City's limits, fifty-seven cities, 543 villages, 932 towns, 8,477 school districts, and 2,471 special districts. The fifty-seven counties vary in size from 233 to 2,471 square miles, and in population, from 3,929 to 762,408. The 932 town-areas, crisscrossed by 2,471 special districts, also include 543 villages, tho many of these frequently overlap parts of two or more towns.

In Nassau County, which embraces only 270 square miles, there are thirty-five police departments. The town of Baxter Estates, in the same county, has a population of 314, operates under twelve tax-levying districts, and the county has 307 governmental units, more than one per square mile.

In one section of the Town of Hempstead, comprising 120 acres, there are twenty-one local units of government. These are villages, or parts of villages, school districts, fire districts, water districts, and sanitary districts. Superimposed on these are the State, county and town governments, so that the total number of governmental units involved on this patch of ground is twenty-four—one unit for five acres.

Few County Budgets

Most of the counties in the State have no budget. In most of them, county officers do not know how much money is to be raised in taxes until the claims against the county are audited and allowed. The county board of supervisors controls the purse-strings of the county, but the sheriff, the coroner, the county clerk, and other elected officials, charged with the responsibility of performing certain functions, can make expenditures "reasonable and necessary" to the discharge of their duties, whether or not the supervisors appropriate the money.

The board of supervisors is comprised of elected representatives of the towns. Each county official, elected by the entire county, heads but one department of the administration, and is concerned primarily with the interests of his own department, rather than those of the county as a whole.

Supervisors are paid, with a few exceptions, on the basis of one per cent. of the money they spend. They receive additional compensation as county officials.

One county supervisor had sufficient political courage recently to state that in his county alone $60,000 could be saved annually through the centralization of tax-collection in the county treasurer's office.

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On the Current Screen

The transcendent Katharine Hepburn makes her latest screen appearance in a gentle, wistful, and handsomely produced version of Sir James M. Barrie's **"The Little Minister"** (AAA*). In the rôle which Maude Adams made famous on the stage, Miss Hepburn plays with humor, directness, and genuine poignancy, providing the work with a vigor and a dramatic directness sometimes missing from the Barrie whimsies. The picture concentrates with skill and prettiness on the quaintness and the quiet humors of life in the Scotland of 1840. Its recreation of Barrie's beloved village of *Thrums* is graceful and undeniably charming, as are the romance and the occasional drama of the tender story of the gipsy and the minister. At the same time there is grave danger that the archness of the story, and the production, may grow unhappily excessive, and cause the more rebellious among the filmgoers to revolt against the outburst of saccharinity.

© 1934, RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

John Beal and Katharine Hepburn in "The Little Minister"

It is at these moments that the magic of Miss Hepburn makes its fortunate dash to the rescue, in the manner of a whole regiment of marines. She never loses the quaint and graceful whimsicality necessary to the rôle, and to the film, but she does add to it a saving quality of vitality and gaiety. Vitality not being one of Sir James's strong points, the addition of such a quality is enormously helpful in a dramatic medium which must have its share of it.

The supporting cast is headed by John Beal, who is admirably grave and bewildered as the youthful minister of the fable. All of the rôles, for that matter, are cast properly, from Alan Hale, as the village drunkard, *Rob Dow*, to Andy Clyde, as the forlorn policeman, *Wearyworld*. The direction of Richard Wallace is faithful and atmospheric, and the musical score includes frequent enough renditions of "Loch Lomond" to give the photoplay official status as a film about Scotland. It will be only some of those gruff and insensitive fellows who will have the audacity to suspect that, despite its charm, "The Little Minister" is, among other things, just a little bit of a bore.

"Don Quixote" (AAA)—A touching and beautiful cinema transcription of the Cervantes classic, with Chaliapine giving a magnificent performance in the title rôle. George Robey is a far from satisfactory *Sancho Panza*, and the picture perhaps is a bit lacking in imagination, but the beauty of the photography, the work of the star, and the sensitive direction of G. W. Pabst, the exiled German, make the photoplay a worthy account of the great tragedy, which manages to seem a touching parable of the plight of a sentimental liberal in an unfeeling world. Altho the picture was made in France, the dialog is in English.

* * * *

"Forsaking All Others" (AA)—Joan Crawford as a dashing débutante, who is jilted at the altar by the heedless Robert Montgomery, and eventually wins the grimly masculine Clark Gable, after many reels of roguishness. Altho the determined archness of all the characters is hard to bear, the picture at least is lively, and filled with the romantic qualities regarded in Hollywood as those of the box-office. Charles Butterworth, as a comic friend of the leading trio, and Frances Drake, as the woman who steals Miss Crawford's fiancé from her, are helpful members of the cast.

* * * *

"I Sell Anything" (AA)—A moderately amusing exposé of the business of making and selling antiques. Pat O'Brien is credible as a glib auctioneer, and Claire Dodd is handsome and humorous as a blonde with well developed larcenous instincts.

* * * *

"West of the Pecos" (AA*)—Richard Dix as a dashing Indian fighter in the latest film melodrama to be made from Zane Grey's inexhaustible supply of Western tales.

* * * *

"Murder in the Clouds" (AA*)—A lively, noisy, and reasonably exciting melodrama about dirty work in the sky that adopts Wild-West film-technique to aviation drama. Ann Dvorak and Lyle Talbot have the leading rôles.

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Pruning the Profits in Amateur Tennis

Tilden Made Tennis Popular, Then Made the Competitive Professional Product Profitable—a Development Which May Make Amateurism Mean Sport for Sport's Sake

By Arthur N. Chamberlin

WHEN George M. Lott, Jr., and his handsome lawn-tennis playing partner, Lester Stoefen, decided recently to play professional tennis in 1935, they may have materially lessened this country's chances for the immediate recapture of the Davis Cup. The lone point scored by the United States in its unsuccessful attempt last summer to regain this trophy from England, was won by Messrs. Lott and Stoefen playing doubles. They were regarded as almost certain to repeat this victory in 1935, while Stoefen, who was ranked third nationally in 1933, was expected to improve sufficiently in his singles play to win at least another point for America.

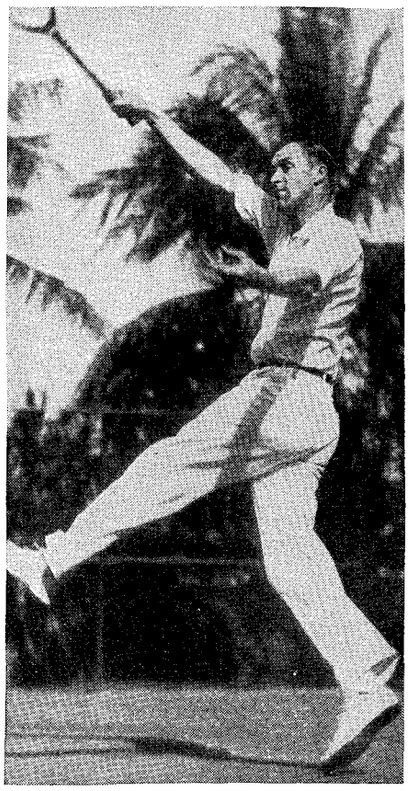
Whatever dent Lott and Stoefen may have placed in America's Davis Cup hopes, they have rendered valiant service to the cause of true sport by frankly becoming professionals. Their action—following that of H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr., American 1932 singles champion, in joining the organization of William T. Tilden, 2d., seven times national champion, must result in several improvements in the status of both amateur and professional tennis as the United States knows these games.

Tennis Made Popular

Lawn-tennis always has occupied a unique position in the United States. Before the time, nearly a quarter of a century ago, when Maurice E. McLoughlin, the "California Comet," flashed like a red streak across the horizon, it was a game played only by the well-to-do. The force and vigor of McLoughlin's service and smash on the tennis-court, equaled only by the dynamic personality of the man, focused the attention of America's youth on a game which previously had been virtually unknown to them. Since McLoughlin's time only one American champion has come from that class of people so loosely cataloged as, "wealthy." He was R. Norris Williams, 4th.

William T. Tilden, 2d., whose reign as a tennis-champion began in 1920, and who is the employer of Vines, Lott, and Stoefen, is, in the writer's opinion, the man chiefly responsible for the popularization of lawn-tennis in the United States. He had his defects of temperament, and they were many, or few, according to one's personal opinion of him, but he had a genuine love of tennis, and an equally real desire to have American boys of all classes enjoy the game.

He traveled throughout the nation at his own expense, spreading the gospel of tennis, giving exhibitions and presenting prizes before boys' schools and clubs. I have seen small boys scuff the polish from his shoes, spill ice cream on his clothing, and bombard him endlessly with questions, but the champion whose temper flared so quickly at adult criticism took it all with a smile.



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Tilden, "Old Man of Tennis," is still as graceful as the palm-trees in the background

The gentlemen in control of American amateur tennis presented a curiously two-faced view-point toward the ensuing great increase in public interest. They liked the monetary receipts which came with it, but they hated to relinquish their theory that tennis really was a game for the upper classes. They built a stadium to accommodate 15,000 at Forest Hills, ten minutes distant from New York City, then indignantly hushed the spectator—whose previous experience may have been limited to baseball and football games—if he cheered an exciting rally. The newspaper reporters and cameramen whose writings and pictures helped to increase the tournament revenue were shooed around like insects.

What was important was that American lawn-tennis clubs whose tournaments previously were played for the pleasure of the contestants, the members, and their friends, and without an admission charge, suddenly became aware of these events as a source of revenue. Since any purchaser wants value for his money, the clubs sought the leading players to justify the ticket-fee. The star performers, in turn, played for the clubs which offered, let us say, the nicest food and the best rooms.

Thus there sprang into being that strange person called by the frank Mr. Lott, "a tennis bum." The "bum" followed the tournament trail from Florida to Maine to California ten months of the year, living on the "expenses" which he was allowed and "pickings." The expedients by which promoters and pseudo-amateurs evade the rules covering the offering and taking of money are too well-known to those with even a reading knowledge of amateur sport to need reviewing here. There is nothing edifying in the process, however. Too often the "bum," who was a nice boy when he started, didn't remain so long.

He was graduated, very frequently, into another character with which many clubs still are afflicted. I refer to the member, once a star, who still retains enough of his former skill to beat any dub, even a pretty good one. The ex-star, whose dues always were two years in arrears, had no recognized occupation. He always was at the club-house, and virtually at the command of anyone who would buy him a drink after a match. When his usefulness, even as an opponent for dubs, was ended, the club directors more likely than not viewed his chronic indebtedness in a new light, and dropped him from membership.

Honest professionalism is certainly to be preferred to such a career, if career it can be called. If a player has sufficient confidence in his skill at tennis, or any other sport, to enter it professionally, he should be privileged to do so. When he does so frankly, and openly, every true sportsman will wish him well. If an amateur player regards himself highly enough to wish to compete against a professional, then he should be allowed to do so in an open tournament, such as golf now provides.

Clearing Up Amateurism

If the chairman of a club's tournament committee wishes to hire players for a tennis exhibition, he will be better off engaging a professional troupe than by obtaining pseudo-amateurs with inducements, such as wagers that to-morrow will not be the day of the week the calendar foretells. Tennis enthusiasts then would not be treated to the charming spectacle of a famous club notifying "invited" player guests that its hospitality ended with the defeat of the player, and the "guests" then displaying their "amateur" spirit by signing a round-robin boycott threat against their "hosts."

No sportsman begrudges a victory to an opponent against whom he competes on equal terms. However, a man who plays games for his own amusement seldom can compete evenly with the man who plays them as his real, even if disguised, occupation, because of the latter's greater skill and experience. When two such players meet, the result hardly ever is satisfactory to either.

(Continued on page 34)

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College Basketball Injected With Ballyhoo

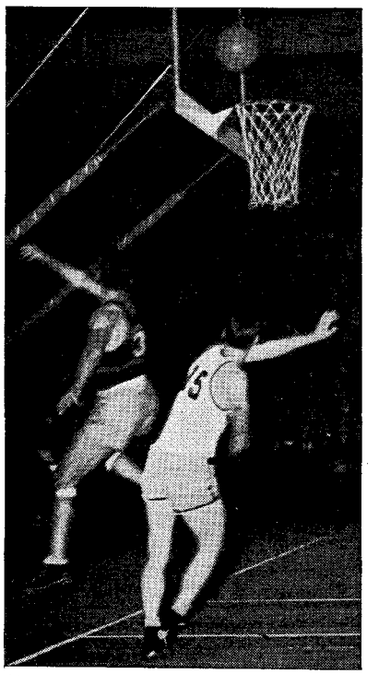
The Game Has Moved Into Madison Square Garden, to Play Before Record Crowds That Match Mid-Western Attendance

College basketball, long the hookworm of athletic budgets in the East, has moved into Madison Square Garden, palace of professional sport, with quite as much success as had marked a similar move by indoor track last winter. The move could not have had a more successful first night, without cracking rafters in the Garden.

New York University, unbeaten in sixteen games last season, whipped an invading Notre Dame team, 25-18, in a stirring second-half rally. There were 16,138 howling, strongly partizan fans on hand—the largest crowd, except one four years ago at a charity game, which ever has witnessed basketball in New York City. There was the added appeal of an intersectional contest, an appeal which has built up such football head-liners as the Army-Notre Dame and the Fordham-St. Mary's games into box-office attractions on the "pro" stamping-grounds in the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds. The N.Y.U.-Kentucky game in the Garden last Saturday night carried on the prospects for prosperity.

A "mythical championship" of some sort was worked into the "build-up" for the N.Y.U.-Notre Dame opener. Notre Dame was hailed as last year's champion in the Middle West, having lost only four games out of a strenuous schedule during the season. New York University was "Eastern Champion."

Like a preliminary bout on a prize-fight card, a game between Westminster and St. John's was played before the main attraction to whet the appetite of the galleries. And certainly the skilful stage-managing did produce a gallery of gourmands for the game.



Acme

Schulman, of N.Y.U., scores against Notre Dame in the Garden

Sectional differences in interpreting the rules of the game—greatest handicap to the further development of intersectional basketball—were plainly and painfully demonstrated in the N.Y.U.-Notre Dame game. Frank Lane, best of the Mid-Western referees, handled the officiating of the game with Dave Walsh, of the East.

Lane's interpretation of the guarding-rule inflicted a heavy penalty on the N.Y.U. team—enough fouls were called to beat them, had the free shots been scored, and enough personal fouls were called to send their two centers out of the game. The packed galleries in the Garden expressed themselves quite as freely on every foul called as they do at a professional hockey game—which must have been a new experience for the basketball-players. The conduct of the partizan crowd kept nervous Notre Dame players from sinking a lot of free shots at the basket.

That sort of thing will be a necessary part of building up basketball by ballyhoo. A number of coaches feel that the prospects for expanding the popularity of basketball and building up intersectional games promises a very prosperous future for the sport. Nat Holman, coach at the College of the City of New York and one of the best in the country, looks with high favor upon the development:

"Moving basketball into Madison Square Garden is a step in the right direction," declared Holman. "Few of the metropolitan colleges have courts with a seating capacity of over 2,000.

"Intersectional games should help basketball just as they have football. It will give coaches an opportunity to observe the different styles of play. The result may be a radical change in coaching systems, with coaches borrowing a bit from each style."

A Pass and a Prediction

The statistics on the Rose Bowl game between Stanford and Alabama write the story of the trend of football in 1934. Stanford totaled 204 yards by rushing, Alabama reeled off 167. Stanford tried twenty-three forward passes, and completed five for eighty-six yards; Alabama completed ten out of thirteen for 216 yards. The forward pass had come into its own!

The prediction is this: Coaches will discover another offensive weapon hidden in the rules—just as was the lateral: When a safety man receives a punt inside his own ten- or twenty-yard line, he will be taught to make a quick return-kick, over the heads of the team charging down upon him. That will produce three results—the kicking team will be slower about going down under punts, which will mean that there will be more spectacular returns of punts; and the quick return-kick will be further developed as an offensive weapon.

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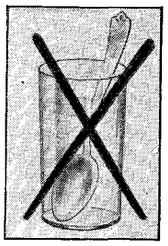

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The Professionalism Brand Pruning Amateur Profits

(Continued from page 32)

Messrs. Lott and Stoefen will face Messrs. Tilden and Vines across a tennis-net time after time during their tour this winter. These will be admittedly professional matches, and the spectator, with the purchase of his ticket, will receive the implied right to behave as a normal person.

Since the players are frankly playing for the gate receipts, they will eschew temperamental foibles, and give their best efforts to please the audience so that the profits may be as great as possible.

Of course, there may result a falling off in the amateur tournament receipts if the best players turn openly to the professional game. This might prove a blessing in disguise, particularly if the receipts dropped sufficiently to eliminate the non-playing entourage which accompanies American Davis Cup entrants abroad. The players might not win any more frequently than they do now, but they undoubtedly would get a lot more fun out of playing on their own. And revolutionary as that thought now is, enjoyment once was the object of amateur sport, before gate receipts grew sufficiently large to cause the situation which exists to-day.

The Winners

Wilmer L. Allison, plugging Texan, won No. 1 ranking, after two years as No. 2, on the United States Lawn Tennis Association list. Other leaders, Sidney Wood, Frank Shields, and Frank Parker, trailed in that order. Helen Jacobs led the ladies—trailed by Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Carolin Babcock, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus.

Basketball is boiling from Coast to Coast. New York University before a huge Madison Square Garden gallery beat Kentucky by the margin of a last-minute foul goal, 23-22.

Farther West, Indiana beat Illinois, 32-28, over the week-end. Iowa won over Ohio State, 32-21; Marquette beat Chicago, 28-24; and Minnesota topped Notre Dame, 30-28. Oklahoma won from Kansas State, 47-34; Purdue squeezed by Wisconsin, 19-18. In the Southwest, Texas beat Southern Methodist, 38-36.

In his first race since his tour of the Orient, Glenn Cunningham returned to the boards for the indoor track season with a win over Gene Venzke in the 800-meter race in the Columbus Council meet.

The largest hockey crowd of the season in New England watched the Chicago Black Hawks trounce the Boston Bruins, 6-0, last Saturday night, to regain the divisional lead. In the International Group, the Toronto Maple Leafs whipped the faltering Montreal Canadiens, 3-1.

Richard Cresson Harlow, 1934 coach at little Western Maryland College, won the "open" for the Harvard football coaching post, according to an announcement over the week-end.

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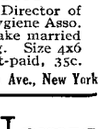

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Formula for the Four-Flat-Mile

Lawson Robertson, Veteran American Olympic Track Coach, Holds That Ben Eastman Might Be Developed to Run "Perfect Mile"

By George Trevor

"Seventy-five per cent. of all athletes are overtrained; 80 per cent. don't sleep enough; 90 per cent. don't eat enough meat."

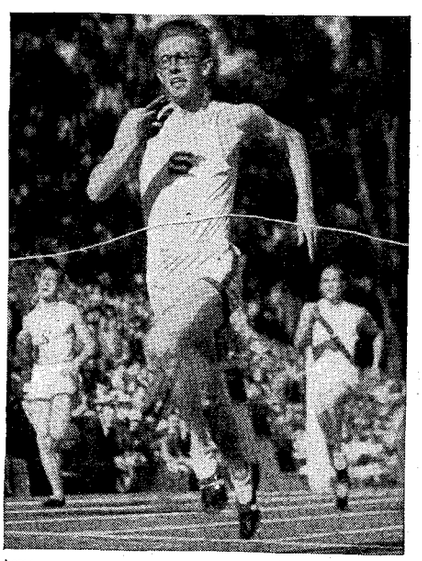
Lawson Robertson was "in a mellow, expansive mood." The great track and field coach is usually as reticent and close-mouthed as you'd expect a Scotsman to be. Robertson was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, fifty-one years ago. He came to America as a boy, settled in Brooklyn, "got interested in Y.M.C.A. work like a gude Presbyterian," found he could run 100 yards faster than his schoolmates, joined the Knickerbocker A. C., revealed a knack for teaching runners, and naturally gravitated into coaching as a livelihood.

Robertson shifted to the University of Pennsylvania in 1916 and has tutored Quaker track teams ever since. His stewardship produced such epic performers as Meredith, Carr, Venzke, and Berlinger. He served as assistant coach of the United States Olympic teams in 1912 and 1920, and wielded the head coach's baton in the Olympics of 1924, 1928, and 1932. If he does not again head the American argosy to Berlin next year it will be only because the track realm west of the Alleghanies feels that the laurels should be distributed more widely instead of being confined to one geographic section.

Sprinter to Quarter-Miler

"My greatest thrill?" Robertson knitted his brows. "Ye ken a Scotsman is not supposed to have such things," he said. "Still, I'll admit I got a kick out of winning the three-legged race with Harry Hillman at Brooklyn back in 1909.

"The biggest kick I ever got out of watching a track race was at the Los Angeles Olympics when Bill Carr, my Pennsylvania pupil, beat Ben Eastman of Stanford at 400 meters. Carr was a sprinter, trained up for the quarter-mile route. That's the secret of developing a record-breaker for any race below ten miles. Pick a man with natural speed and build him up for a longer route. For instance, a 220 sprinter is your best quarter-mile prospect. Select your half-miler from boys who have run the quarter in fast time. For the mile, pick a speedy half-miler and build up his stamina—and so on progressively up the distance scale.



Acme

Ben Eastman, the half-miler who has both the form and the formula to run the perfect four-flat-mile

"Train Them Up"

"Do you get what I mean? Train 'em up—not down. Here in America there is a tendency to reverse this process. As a breed, we dislike the monotonous grind of distance-running. We want quick action. On any track squad, nearly half your candidates fancy themselves as sprinters. Only a handful choose the mile and you can't coax anybody to try out for the two-mile event. Why, this boy Gene Venzke of mine is a born two-miler, but he persists in running shorter distances when he might smash Nurmi's records at the longer routes. Sure, he's a fast miler, but not fast enough to beat men like Bonthron and Cunningham, who have trained up from the half.

"Speed is inborn. It depends on nervous energy and can not be developed to any appreciable extent by coaching, whereas endurance can be acquired by a laborious conditioning routine."

Somebody asked if the dream of a four-minute mile was fantastic. "Not at all," snapped Robertson, "tho in this opinion I disagree with most track coaches. It is my belief that a super half-miler, who was trained up to the mile, could run it in four flat. None of the present milers, however, is fast enough to achieve this miraculous mark.

"Ben Eastman strikes me as just the type of runner who might do it. I base this estimate on Eastman's terrific half-mile pace. A half in 1:57 would be duck soup for him, considering his frequent performances in 1:52 or better and his record 1:49.8. Granting that he reached the half-mile pole in 1:57 he would then need only a 2:03 last half to run the mile in four minutes. This is not an impossible achievement, tho the sum of the composite quarters of the greatest competitive mile races ever run, work out at more than four minutes.

"My point is that you have to throw out all previous time schedules arranged with the idea of mile-record-breaking in mind, and approach the problem from the viewpoint of a super half-miler who plans to link together two fast halves. Take a man like Eastman and build up his stamina for the mile by months of training, then wait for perfect weather conditions, a warm windless day, and turn him loose, paced by four quarter-milers. That's your recipe for a four-minute mile."

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The Backward Durable-Goods Industries

The Much-Desired Revival in That Section of Industry Is Dependent Upon Stimulation of Private Credit; Dollar Devaluation Has Disappointed Both Hopes and Fears

By Robert Winsmore

ALMOST unanimously, the more thorough and thoughtful of recently published business surveys have again stressed the high importance of a revival of activity in the durable-goods industries in relation to hoped-for continuation of general trade-recovery. Opinions as to the probability of such revival during the coming six months are diverse, but there is common agreement that some measure of it is essential to the maintenance of the recovery movement.

That the continuing depression in durable goods is bearing heavily upon the employment situation, and therefore upon consumer buying-power, is quite apparent.

Capital Goods and Employment

By current estimate, employment in the industry as a whole is still but little above 50 per cent. of what it was five years ago. By the same estimate, this now accounts for more than half of all the abnormal unemployment in the country. If the figures are approximately accurate—and they are widely accepted as being so—the need of reasonably early improvement in that quarter to sustain and further improvement elsewhere is a crying one.

But durable goods, generally speaking, are capital goods, representing one form or another of more or less permanent equipment. Demand for them is chiefly for either replacements or expansions. The activity and extent of such demand must depend largely upon confidence that expenditures are immediately justified, and even more largely upon immediate ability to finance the expenditures by means of credit. And just now both that confidence and that ability are still widely lacking.

Undoubtedly industry's replacement requirements have become very great after five years of increasingly necessary economy. It is certain that varied need of additional equipment is also large. At the same time, a huge accumulation of credit is potentially available to finance such necessities. But both industry and capital are still fearful, the market for new corporation-securities remains stagnant, and the capital-goods industry languishes.

Seemingly, the deadlock can be broken only by Washington. There must be extensive new financing of industry if there is to be a revival of activity in durable goods such as will diminish unemployment and stimulate general recovery. But before that financing will be effected, or even greatly attempted, both industry and capital will require a measure of reassurance that Washington alone can give.

Essentially, therefore, the call is for stimulation, not of business directly, but of private credit. The now visible results of the Administration's various aggressive efforts to accomplish the latter are largely superficial, rather than fundamental; its lowerings of interest rates and proffers of governmental credit to industry have been ineffective. Unwillingness to venture upon capital expenditures remains an even more outstanding feature of the business picture than investment reluctancy to supply the capital therefor.

The Drag Upon Recovery

The reassurance that is required is varied. It concerns labor demands, taxes, profit curtailment, social legislation, the form of NRA perpetuation, currency inflation. Obstructive also is the present regulation of new security-issues which, altho milder than a year ago, is still so threatening and punitive as to seriously restrict undertakings in corporate borrowing.

All these matters in their present state are sustaining to the uncertainty and the hesitation which are keeping both demand and supply at low ebb in the market for capital.

To be sure, the condition is not permanent. It is quite certain to be changed in due course by natural forces, whether or not earlier developments at Washington are clarifying and stimulating. But at the moment, as is so clearly evidenced by the durable-goods section of industry, the pace of recovery is definitely slowed by the drag of inactive credit, and removal of that drag may well be considered far more important, practically, than any of the theories of visionary experimenters in economic reconstruction.

Proverbially, the prophet is denied honor in his own country, and not without reason.

A year ago, when devaluation of the dollar was in process and inflation was the national cross-word puzzle, both financial pundits and visionary economists proclaimed certain inevitabilities. Corporation bonds, they said, being fixed dollar-obligations, must surely lose the favor of investors and shrink greatly in value, whereas corporation shares, being tokens of current equities, must as surely gain in popularity and rise materially in market price. Logic, they pointed out, permitted no other conclusions.

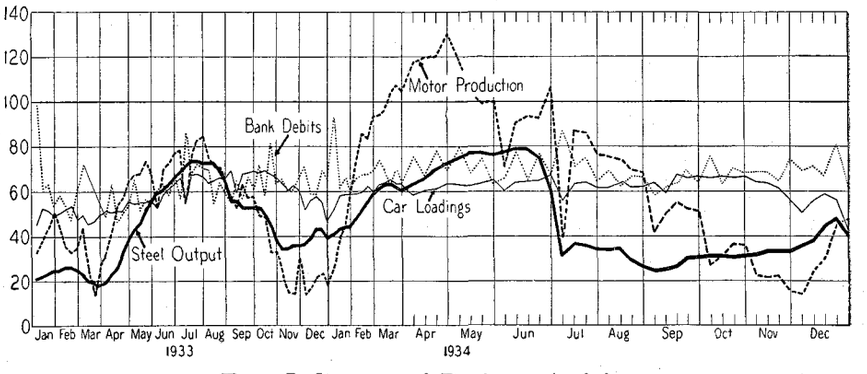
That was last January. The market record for 1934 is now available.

Results That Were Illogical

Corporation bonds did not lose favor. They were more extensively dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange than in any year for a decade, transactions in them involving a par total of $3,372,000,000. Nor did they shrink in value. Instead, their market-average index advanced nearly 9½ points, nearly 13 per cent., meaning approximately $5,000,000,000 in market worth.

Corporation shares did not gain in popularity. Trading in them on the New York exchange was only half as active as in 1933, was smaller in volume than in any year since 1924. And instead of rising materially in price, their market-average index at the end of December was but little changed from that established in January.

The matter is instructive rather than important. It adds to a vast accumulation of evidence that in finance and economics, as elsewhere, all are not wise who profess wisdom.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending December 29

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For New Dealing in Petroleum

The Enterprising Commodity Exchange of New York Is Adding Crude-Oil and Gasoline to Its Contract Market for Futures

After long investigation, and in spite of much discouragement, the enterprising Commodity Exchange of New York has decided to add petroleum and gasoline to the list of products for which it provides a market in contracts for future deliveries. According to present plans, dealing in gasoline will be inaugurated early in February, and that in crude-oil at a somewhat later date.

The Exchange's unit of gasoline-trading will be a contract calling for delivery within a specified future month of 42,000 gallons from a licensed storage-tank in New York Harbor, or at ports in the Houston-Galveston area in Texas. Deliveries at the Texas points will be at the contract price, while those at New York will command a fraction of a cent a gallon more.

Three grades of gasoline will be deliverable, a No. 1 at the contract figure, and Nos. 2 and 3 at small differentials above that base.

Premiums and Penalties

For crude-oil, the trading-unit will be 1,000 barrels (also 42,000 gallons), delivered from similar storage at the Texas ports, or in the Cushing-Dumright area in Oklahoma. The contract price will apply to a specified grade of Kansas and Oklahoma origin, and a variety of differential premiums and penalties have been officially scheduled for higher and lower qualities from that and other producing sections.

Setting up machinery for such new oil-trading will be an answer to skeptical opposition which has been contending that it is not needed and will not be successful in operation.

Petroleum is not a seasonal product like wheat or cotton, the opposition says, and, moreover, control of production, refining, storage and marketing is so centralized as to leave no room for a futures market.

Objections Not Upheld

Such objections, however, have been weighed by the Commodity Exchange and found wanting. Hides, silk, copper, lead, tin, etc., are not produced seasonally, it is pointed out, and the sugar, cocoa and rubber industries are largely centralized. Yet in these, as in other commodities, both producers and distributors extensively use and derive much benefit from organized futures markets which produce uniformity and stability of prices, and afford constant facilities for price insurance through hedging operations.

New York's young Commodity Exchange is growing steadily, even rapidly, in commercial importance and prestige. It is the consolidation of four earlier exchanges which dealt, respectively, in contracts in silk, rubber, hides and various metals. The market for one of the latter—silver—has since been surrendered to Canada because of New Deal nationalization, but lead and zinc have been added to the trading-list, and now crude-oil and gasoline will be.

Chiefly responsible for the Commodity Exchange's birth and brisk rearing are two of Wall Street's younger leaders, each a representative of a major Stock-Exchange firm.

Jerome Lewine, the President, is an energetic, many-dutied partner in the widely active old house of H. Hentz & Co. J. Chester Cuppia, Vice President, is similarly situated and occupied in the still larger brokerage organization of E. A. Pierce & Co.

A Hitlerized Stock Market

Government control of security markets may be accomplished in more ways than one. The American method, as recently devised, is to strip the country's premier stock exchange of autocratic powers and hand them over to a Federal commission. In Germany, by contrast, they have now concentrated such powers in the hands of the President of the Berlin Börse.

Last week that dignitary was newly clothed with extraordinary authority which goes so far as to allow him "to demand of the chamber of brokers a proper measure concerning the development of Stock Exchange rates to safeguard the interests of German economy and small shareholders." That, by report, means control of prices.

Moreover, it is the President of the Berlin Börse who will hereafter grant brokers permission to deal there, will approve or disapprove the listing and quotation of new security issues, will fix and publish official prices for grain and metal. His will be the power to suspend brokers and bankers who try to influence quotations by spreading rumors, or to bar them from the Börse completely, not only for acts detrimental to the aforesaid interests of German economy, but even for merely personal reasons.

It seems safe to assume that the President of the Berlin Börse is, and will continue to be, a docile partizan of Herr Hitler.

Federal Reserve Profits

The first statement of the Federal Reserve Banks to be issued in 1935 revealed that the system had a profitable 1934, due largely to its enormous investment in government securities.

At the year's end, the surplus of the twelve regional banks was increased by $6,510,000 after expenses, dividends, and reserves were deducted, compared with a net loss of $916,855 after similar charges were made to the account in 1933. This addition to the surplus was notwithstanding the transfer of $8,544,000 to reserves for contingencies, which now totals $30,816,000.

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Digest Helps Poll Articulate College Generation

Cooperates With Association of College Editors in Testing Rising Anti-War Sentiment—Movement to Stabilize Peace One of Many Trends Evoking Action by Students

SECRET BALLOT — NO Signature — NO Condition — No Obligation — Just Mark Your Choice — Mail at Once

COLLEGE PEACE POLL Place an X in one square after each question

	YES	NO
1. Do you believe that the United States could stay out of another great war?	☐	☐
(a) If the borders of the United States were invaded, would you bear arms in defense of your country?	☐	☐
(b) Would you bear arms for the United States in the invasion of the borders of another country?	☐	☐
2. Do you believe that a national policy of *an American navy and air force second to none* is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war?	☐	☐
3. Do you advocate government control of armament and munition industries?	☐	☐
4. In alinement with our historic procedure in drafting man-power in time of war, would you advocate the principle of universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor in order to control all profits in time of war?	☐	☐
5. Should the United States enter the League of Nations?	☐	☐

STANFORD

THE LITERARY DIGEST, in cooperation with the Association of College Editors, has launched a "College Peace Poll" in 118 American colleges and universities. A test poll is being taken in one Canadian university — Queen's. Ballots have already been mailed to some 350,000 students. College newspapers have launched an editorial drive to insure large and representative returns. College editors have thrashed out both sides of every question included on the ballot—facsimile of which is shown above. Faculty members and undergraduate leaders have expressed opinions in articles and interviews in the drive to stimulate discussion on the poll.

Feeling Against Jingoism

This is an effort to learn the extent of the sentiment in American colleges against jingoism, against war as an instrument of diplomacy, against arrogant nationalism. Long groping, wandering, warring "peace movements" have begun to seek crystallization, direction.

In England, the League of Nations Union is polling every household on five questions designed to crystallize the anti-war feeling into action. The ballots go to all men and women over eighteen.

The anti-war sentiment in the United States has made most headway in schools and colleges; it is a part of the growing evidence that the American college generation has begun to think more and speak more about current social and economic trends here and in the world at large.

The 200 delegates of the National Student Federation of America, at the Federation's tenth annual congress in Boston, received a friendly response from their elders and a welcome surprize during the key-note speech delivered by Dr. Henry N. McCracken, President of Vassar College. He presented the new interpretation of the relation of the faculty to the student:

"The principle has been almost universally conceded that students have the right to organize in their name. The only question remaining is, what is their proper share in the business of college government?

"I propose, first, that the student body, through their constituent society, be granted the right of collective bargaining with the trustees of their college. All plans affecting the welfare of students, the endowments for scholarships and housing conditions, should come from this body.

"I propose, second, that through a student commission on the course of study, undergraduates should have the right of free expression of opinion in all requirements for degrees, as to the hours of study, number of courses, standards of work. They should have the right not only of criticizing poor teaching, but of seeking redress when such teaching interferes with their profitable use of time and money. The faculty should agree not to pass any important changes in the course of study without reference to this commission."

On their part the delegates accepted the social program for youth advocated by John A. Lang, President of N.S.F.A. for the past two years. After a survey prepared for Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Lang drafted his proposal of a "Federal Youth Service" to be incorporated into the Department of Education.

Nationalism was voted down when the N.S.F.A. delegates indorsed the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court. International regulation of the arms industry was favored, but until this Utopia is attained the licensing of arms manufacture was suggested.

Retention of NRA wages and the thirty-hour week; the substitution of tax on the higher income brackets to replace a sales tax; approval of the principle of social insurance with contributions from capital and labor—in proportion to income—and the Government were advocated.

Founded in 1925, at Princeton University, the N.S.F.A. represents about 150 colleges and universities with a student body of approximately 500,000. Perhaps the soundest of such student organizations, the Federation is also the most conservative. Opposing faculty censorship of undergraduate speech, action and publications, Mr. Lang, a tall, dark-haired Southerner, graduate of the University of North Carolina, denounced the spread of Communism in American colleges.

Against restrictions of undergraduate freedom, the most prominent censor of student activities escaped rebuke. The delegates split wide open on a motion to censure Huey Long for his part in expelling two student editors from Louisiana State University. Retribution of a kind might be seen in the election of Thomas F. Neblett, of Long's adopted *Alma Mater*, to the Presidency of N.S.F.A.

Hearst Press Condemned

While the conservative, Right Wing of the college movement was meeting in Boston, the Left Wing was organizing at the national convention of the Student League for Industrial Democracy at Northwestern University, outside of Chicago. As reported in a dispatch to the New York *American*, the convention adopted the following resolution:

"In the fight of American students for a peaceful world and against impending Fascism, Enemy No. 1 is the Hearst Press . . . We are unalterably opposed to international war. The Hearst press incessantly promotes international ill-will, suspicions and hatred . . . The Hearst press has pretended to be a champion of the American Constitution. In action, it has made a scrap of paper of the guaranties of free speech, free press, and free assembly."

At the same time, in Washington, the editors of thirty-seven daily college newspapers in the United States and Canada were meeting, with all expenses paid by William Randolph Hearst, to form the Intercollegiate Daily Newspaper Association. The new organization, through resolutions, was dedicated to the defense of the freedom of the college press.

Everywhere, press and public are becoming aware of the fact that some sort of conscious movement is under way in American colleges. THE LITERARY DIGEST, in cooperation with the Association of College Editors, is attempting, through the nation-wide College Peace Poll, to determine the direction of that movement as it fits in with the world-wide movement to wipe out war.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Letter from Representative Pierce

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Some years ago I cut out THE LITERARY DIGEST entirely, and have not been a regular reader for some five or six years. Your last number I read from cover to cover and enjoyed it.

My greatest objection to THE LITERARY DIGEST is the policy of straw ballot on political issues. I am a Democrat. I happened to be Governor of Oregon when you took the 1924 straw ballot. It was plain to me to see that the ballot won at least a million votes for Coolidge. You repeated it for Hoover in 1928. It did not hurt me so badly in 1932, as I was heartily supporting Roosevelt.

I object to the National Polls, and would like to prevent them by law if it could be done. There are so many band-wagon people to-day that when THE LITERARY DIGEST Polls begin to show up you can count on hundreds of thousands of voters everywhere following the trend. WALTER M. PIERCE.

Washington, D. C, House of Representatives.

Comics—Attack and Defense

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I add my word about the "Funnies"? All of us fathers, and mothers as well, would like to see some revision, particularly in the thug-bandit type.

Until this change is made let us endeavor to see to it that in our training of youngsters we impress upon them the moral side involved, and that these comics prove that it does not pay to be dishonest. This will, perhaps, turn what may now be considered a detriment into something of value until a change is made.

May I ask Ralph R. Turner if the "fantastic and impossible creations" and "the inane, idiotic themes, etc." are any wilder than the conception of Jules Verne's cruise of the Nautilus in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"? This was considered "fantastic and impossible" at that time.

These portrayals of an "abnormal mind" may generate a spark of enthusiasm and inspiration in the mind of a youthful genius and result in a development of untold benefit to future generations. E. P. PENDLETON.

Pittsburg, California.

Motor-Insurance in Denmark

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent number Mr. Joseph Telesca complains about lack of automobile liability insurance. For us here in Denmark conditions like those Mr. Telesca writes about seem almost incredible for a country like the U. S. A. Any car registered in Denmark must take out liability insurance covering Kr. 30,000, at the present rate of exchange about $6,000, and the number plates are not released by the police before an insurance policy to that effect is produced. The cost of said insurance is Kr. 120 a year or about $24. EBERT JENSEN.

Aalborg, Denmark.

[Massachusetts is the only State that requires automobile liability insurance before issuing a driver's license.—*Editor.*]

"Arresting" Assets in Kidnaping

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a step toward the solution of our national kidnaping problem I would suggest that the Government in cases of this nature first "arrest" and impound all the assets of the interested parties, under a Federal district administrator, at the same time making it a crime for anyone to lend, contribute, or in any way assist, in the lending or contributing, of money, or its equivalent, for the purpose of ransom, or otherwise, under penalty of being prosecuted as a partner to the kidnaping.

This procedure, while relatively simple, would forestall the payment of ransom and put kidnaping on a non-profit basis. The crime would disappear with the motive.

Bluefield, West Virginia. BLAIR C. STONE.

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Live Wire!

—Homan in the Providence *News-Tribune*

In Defense of Physicians

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am astonished that your estimable magazine published the letter of Mary Wilhelmine Williams of Baltimore in which she states that —"Some physicians charge many thousands of dollars for a single operation—a fact which should class them with bank robbers and other undesirable citizens."

I was not aware before that your columns were open to such contemptible insults.

No physician worthy of having a license charges any such fee to those who are unable to pay, and I feel that any man who is unwilling to pay ten or fifteen thousand dollars to save his life and who will, shortly afterwards, buy an expensive pleasure-car should be allowed to die without his operation.

I am not a member of the medical profession, just an ordinary working man, but I have known thousands of doctors and hundreds of thousands of patients and I have never known of a competent physician knowingly charging an exorbitant fee. Noting my address, you may feel that this letter was inspired from within the Mayo Clinic, but such is not the case.

A. B. PARKER.

Rochester, Minnesota.

A Large Order

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—They say that Senator Huey Long "gets everything he goes after."

The honorable Senator would probably gain the everlasting gratitude of the American people if he would "go after" the following objectives:

1. Payment of the war debts.
2. Payment of the soldiers' bonus.
3. Adoption of the Townsend old-age pension plan.

JULIUS FESTNER.

Agua Caliente, Arizona.

A World Political Party for Peace

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—All governments fear war, and the peoples of the nations hate it, yet no one seems to find a formula to prevent war. The people shake their heads sadly in hopelessness, and yet they have it within their power to prevent war.

Why not organize an international political party devoted to the cause of peace? Such a party, organized in each country, could elect its officials who believe in peace, and, at the same time, act in unison with similar parties in other countries. Such parties need not adopt the tactics or the programs of Communists, Fascists, Socialists or what not. They need not be composed only of pious pacifists and women. They can be made up of the rank and file folks of *common sense.* Where so many millions long for peace there would be millions of votes for leaders of ability under a banner of peace. A *peaceful revolution* could thus be brought about within a few years without changing the outward forms of government, without shootings and murders and fear and hate. Good-will and friendliness can be revived, the race in armaments stopped, tariffs may be lowered, trade revived, unemployment lessened and sanity can be restored to an insane world, if common sense is allowed sway.

Isn't it time for the international peace societies to adopt an aggressive political program? KARL B. PATTERSON.

Durham, North Carolina.

[There are nearly eight hundred organizations, 310 in the United States and 485 in foreign countries, working for international peace. These figures include the federations, groups or societies of religious, labor, and women's organizations having peace committees or sections, according to the Peace Year Book, 1934.—*Editor.*]

Modifying the Townsend Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In regard to the so-called Townsend plan of old-age pensions, I would suggest that the amount be cut right in half, that is, $100 monthly, instead of $200. That would be plenty for any indigent old person to live on comfortably, and I think the passage of the bill would be very much more likely.

Oneonta, New York. PARKER KNAPP.

Wrait Raiht

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—No doubt the present spelling of the English language is archaic and illogical. However, completely phonetic spelling would not only be impractical, but, because of the very nature and composition of the English language, would, in many instances, be illogical, and could not be universally phonetic.

Who could reduce English to a system which would equally well indicate his accustomed pronunciation of it to a Scot, an Oxonian, and a Missourian?

We have many words which have the same sound, but different meanings. Consider *right, rite, wright, write.* Spelled phonetically (with long *i* represented by *ai* as in *aisle*) they would all be *rait.*

Reform should be studied with the idea of spelling consistent with the history of the language, the etymology of its words, and which would be equally native to every section of the English-speaking peoples. With such a system we might have the words *right, rite, wright, write,* modified to *raiht, rait, wraiht, wrait.* Each word then would keep its own distinctive individuality.

Whatever we do, let it be logical, practical, and acceptable to all the English-speaking peoples. STANLEY NASH.

Tieton, Washington.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Take That.—"It's going to be a real battle of wits, I tell you," said the sophomore member of the debating-team.

"How brave of you," said his room-mate, "to go unarmed." — *Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Read Carefully.—"The time-table says that this train will arrive at nine-ten and it's half an hour late now," complained the traveler at the small-town railroad station.

"Well, 'taint ten yet, is it?" the agent countered. —*Portland Express.*

You Done It. — LADY —"I'm afraid I'll have to return that parrot I bought here some time ago. He shocks all my friends by his dreadful language."

DEALER—"Ah, you've got to be careful 'ow you talk before 'im, lady. 'E's terrible quick to learn."—*London Opinion.*

"The Adjustment Department, please!"

—*Judge*

Nosey People.—The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." "Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day, he is tired and worn out, isn't he?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then, when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"

"That's what mother wants to know," Tommy explained.—*Stray Stories.*

Aw, Go on! Tell Us!—Mr. Swear and Mr. Swanke were business enemies, but chance had placed them on the same board of directors.

One day after a meeting, Mr. Swear was holding forth.

"There are hundreds of ways of making money," he said, provocatively.

"Yes," put in Mr. Swanke, "but only one honest way."

"What way's that?" asked Mr. Swear, sharply.

"Ah!" retorted Mr. Swanke. "I thought you wouldn't know it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Clincher.—A miserly man was approached by a friend who did his best to persuade him to dress more in accordance with his station in life. "I'm surprized," said the friend, "that you should allow yourself to become shabby."

"But I'm not shabby," said the miser.

"Oh, but you are," said his friend. "Remember your father. He was always neatly dressed. His clothes were always well tailored and of the best material."

"Why!" shouted the other, triumphantly, "these clothes I'm wearing were father's!" —*Tit-Bits (London).*

C. O. D.—A man who disappeared while shopping with his wife turned up at his home a fortnight later. In the meantime the anxious lady had enlisted the help of the authorities in having several bargain basements dragged.—*The Humorist (London).*

Refuge.—Insull says he will go in business again, and we hear that now the investors are fleeing to Greece.—*Judge.*

Gratitude.—"I am thankful for the great international problems," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "They help me to keep my mind off of cross-word puzzles."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Playing Safe.—TEACHER—"Johnny, why does Missouri stand at the head in mule-raising in the United States?"

JOHNNY—"Because the other end is dangerous." —*Mueller Record.*

The Good Provider.—MRS. JACKSON—"Yo' lazy loafer! S'pose I was took sick an' couldn't do washings, how would you live?"

MR. JACKSON—"Ah never thought ob dat, honey. Ah'll hustle 'round tomorrow and git some health insurance on you."—*Montreal Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

And Sewing-Machine.—COMBINATION STOVE radio, heater, typewriter.—*Advertisement in Elmira (N. Y.) paper.*

That's News.—EX-PASTOR USED FOR ALIENATION.
—*Head-line in Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Barnyard Styles.—
FULL dress suits, new. Business suits for chickens, goats.
—*Advertisement in Seattle paper.*

High-power "Gas."—Two trucks in the county-owned herd in South Park took to battling and had to be killed.
—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Add Marvels.—FOR SALE—75 leghorn pullets—Laying One Ford truck chassis. 30x5 wheels.—*Advertisement in Brainerd (Minn.) paper.*

But It Must Be Good.—Civil War Veteran —— ——, ninety-three, admits that he enjoys sitting by the fire and smoking a good chair.
—*Sioux Falls (S. D.) paper.*

More Absentmindedness.—Mr. and Mrs. —— A—— are the parents of a daughter, born Sunday. The baby was born while Mrs. A—— was in Dalhart singing at the —— —— wedding.
—*Dalhart (Tex.) paper.*

Twisted.— —— ——, stormy pretzel of state political circles, was declared winner.
—*Arlington (Ore.) paper.*

Of Radio Studio?—
TWO GAGSTERS
SHOOT WAY OUT
—*Head-line in Knoxville paper.*

Mortgage and All.—Mr. Jim ———, for more than fifty years a citizen of Sulphur Springs, did eat his home Wednesday afternoon.—*Dallas paper.*

Why Not a Blizzard?—
WANTED
Colder tonight followed Tuesday by rain or snow.—*Paris (Tenn.) paper.*

They Are If They Are.—The Renos average sixty feet four inches in height, and they tell me they're really good.
—*Los Angeles paper.*

Call the Styx Police Force—
DEAD MAN AND PAL SOUGHT
FOR QUESTIONING IN
BANK HOLDUPS.
—*Head-line in Galveston paper.*

Deserved It.—"I'd like to have my name in a paper."

Standing on Second street a 701 year old veteran of the roads made this declaration.
—*Woodland (Calif.) paper.*

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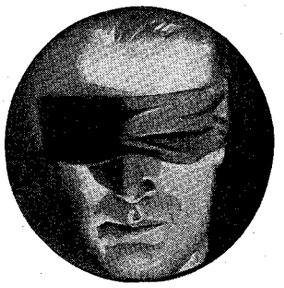

A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day.

WHEN Faulkner invited me to a dinner party I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a substantial increase in salary. Here is how it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag. Finally some one suggested that every one do a "stunt." Some sang, others played the piano, recited, told stories, and so on.

Then it came to Macdonald's turn. He said he had a simple "stunt" he hoped we would like. He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each, such as 161, 249, and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers called.

This was done. Macdonald then astounded us by repeating the entire list backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions, such as the eighth number, the fourth number, and so on. Instantly he repeated back the exact number in the position called. He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then Macdonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. Then he gave us the number of any card, counting from the top, or the card for any number.

We all were amazed. You might expect to see this done on the stage. But to see it done by an everyday business man is astounding, to say the least.

* * *

ON the way home I asked Macdonald how it was done. He said it was simply a memory feat, the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening. Then he said the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life!

What Macdonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory, and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my new-found ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory feat" surely made a hit. I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs.

But the most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker, keener. I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men spoken of as "wonders" and "genuises."

Next I noticed a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over. Later I would think of striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. I never have to hesitate for the right word, the right expression. I instantly find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the best impression.

It wasn't long before my new-found ability to remember things attracted the attention of our president. He got the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he said: "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know. Others always dodge out of the office, saying, 'Ill look it up.'"

* * *

MY ability to remember often helped me in dealing with others, particularly in committee meetings. The man who can back his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates others. Very often I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as easy to recall instantly as though written before me in black and white.

We hear a lot about sound judgment. People say a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have found that sound judgment is mainly the ability to judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two, but have frequently been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit—it is due to the way I trained my memory.

THESE are only a few of the ways I have profited. No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind, together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read, but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will.

My vocabulary, too, has increased. When I see a striking word or expression I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put more sparkle and pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort simply because I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

But the best part of it is that since my memory first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is much greater than it was the day Macdonald got me interested in improving my memory.

* * *

WHAT Macdonald told me that evening was: "Get the Roth Memory Course.'" I did. That is how I learned to do the things I have told you about. Its publishers are so confident it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send it on approval.

Send no money. Merely mail coupon, or write a letter, and the complete Course will be sent to you, all charges prepaid. If after examination you decide that you do not want to keep it, then return it and you will owe nothing. Or, if you find, as have thousands of others, that this Course will do wonders for you, then merely send $3.50 in full payment.

You have always wanted a good memory. Now you can have it. Remember, you pay no money until you have proved that the Course will benefit you. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW before this liberal offer is withdrawn. **WALTER J. BLACK, Inc., Dept. 41, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

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Please send me, in its plain container, the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $3.50 in full payment.

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